THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 20. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex or in the decline or change of life.

☞ See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

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Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Cures these diseases in all their stages at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether

EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

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BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

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My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

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H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;
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HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other!

GENERAL SHERMAN IN CANADA.

Departure from Quebec and Arrival in Montreal—Enthusiastic Reception by the Military Authorities and the People—Excursion to the Rapids—Speech of the General, Etc.

MONTREAL, C. W., July 24.—Major-General Sherman arrived here by the boat from Quebec this morning. He passed Sunday at the headquarters of Lord Alexander Russell, in the Quebec Citadel, attending religious services at the Roman Catholic Church, in the morning, and enjoyed a drive around the city in the afternoon. About three thousand ship carpenters and a large number of the citizens cheered him lustily from the wharf as the steamer left for Montreal, which tribute the General duly acknowledged.

Arriving here, he breakfasted at St. Lawrence Hall, and at half-past nine proceeded to Logan farm, accompanied by a large number of Canadian military dignitaries and citizens, where he witnessed a thorough artillery drill with the Armstrong gun battery. The General inspected this arm and its capacities with the greatest care and interest. Returning thence, he paid a flying visit to her Majesty's frigate *Pylades*, lying in this harbor, where he was cordially received and entertained. He subsequently lunched at the St. James Club, where he remained until he set out on the steamer *Chambly* to do the Rapids. The steamer was decorated with the British and American national ensigns, and a large and brilliant crowd of people, including the military in full uniform and the band of the 23d Fusileers, thronged her decks.

An elegant dinner was served, which was followed by toasts and speeches, among which was that of ex-Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts. I append that of General Sherman in full.

In the evening the distinguished guest dined at St. Lawrence Hall, in company with Colonel Bell, commandant of the Royal Welsh Fusileers, and the hero of the Alma, and some other gentlemen. The entire party attended the Theatre Royal, where they saw Mrs. General Lander, late Jean Davenport, in the *Lady of Lyons*.

General Sherman, being pressed for time, leaves for Buffalo early in the morning, where he will be received by General Barry, commandant at that point, and the military.

The honors paid General Sherman in Canada unmistakably indicate the friendly feeling existing here in his behalf, and the high regard in which his military abilities are held.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

The following is General Sherman's speech on board of the *Chambly*:—

"Mr Mayor and Gentlemen:—Knowing that a speech is expected from me, I shall proceed without apology. I find it exceedingly difficult to suppose that I am addressing foreigners and strangers. I see nothing to remind me of it either in the dresses or faces of those about me. It is true that the ornaments worn by some here on this occasion are not the same as those prescribed by my Government; but here the difference ceases. Those whom I address understand my language and, I hope, understand the feeling and manner in which I am truly thankful, apart from any distinction you are pleased to attach to my name, for the kindness with which I have everywhere been received in Canada. I did not intend this for a visit of ceremony. I have come merely casually, and for pleasure. Still, I am sorry that I have had to pass through the country so rapidly. I stand in the presence of highly educated military men, and it is only natural that I should receive the compliments of such men as General Lindsay, who was a scholar in his profession, and made the art of war his study through life. The pride I feel, however, is this—that if I have done anything that reflected credit on the science of war and the military art, it is for all those who have devoted themselves to these studies and not merely for myself or my own people. In fact, I have done nothing more than I have read how to do in many books in the English language, and not more than has been done by others, in principle at least, perhaps by gentlemen who hear me now. All that I can claim any personal merit for is that I have acted with a pure heart and honest intentions. My country justly claims from me my time, my life, everything I possess, but is in a certain sense your country also; for it is a country which is free for every one to come to and stay, to live on equal terms with everybody else, and from which every one is free to depart when he ceases to like it. Those to whom it belongs have acquired it by settlement, or by purchase, or in a small degree by conquest, as Great Britain has acquired thousands of miles of territory, and all we ask of others is to choose whether they will stay where they are to live in the United States, and so living obey the laws, or go quickly away if they do not like them. We of the United States made war on our friends at the South for this reason. We said to them, if you don't like the country go away, and were told in reply, 'No, we will stay and fight. I have thought it strange that anybody in Canada should sympathize with the South in this. I cannot believe that such sympathy was general, and do believe that wherever it existed it was because the facts were not understood. Why, the people of the South voted every man of them for their favorite candidate, and if there are any sympathizers present who are members of clubs, especially military clubs, I would ask them what they would think of men who first voted at the election and then refused to be bound by the result. There was not a man who voted for Breckinridge who was not bound by the result of the election. Now I ask any gentleman present who may be inclined to a different doctrine, to take that thought with him. Any officer who knew that a member of the club had acted thus would have put him in Coventry. This was what was done with the South, and because they would not stay in Coventry it was necessary to compel them with the sword. England has had her civil wars, so has France and every other country, and I do not think my country would have been perfect without one. It has had its civil war, and a respectable one, too, and our friends from the South are coming back again, and will be permitted to resume their citizenship in less time than it will take to acquire the same privilege in any other country. I am proud of the United States, and I think that British subjects may be proud of them, too, and of the American army and navy; for the Americans trace back to you a large part of their history. Wolfe and Montgomery are common names to both countries. Having been to St. Louis in the West, and now here on Lake St. Louis, I find the same sky, the same foliage, and the same God over all. There is but a narrow line between the two countries, and if anybody from the American side of the line shall seek to interfere with Canadians living under the Government they have chosen for themselves, pursuing their own ways peaceably and inoffensively, I trust my Government will always interfere to prevent such persons. It is, perhaps, only now for the first time that the United States can fully assert her right to be considered a nation in the fullest sense of the word. I believe they will do their duty as such, and that if they have anything to say to Great Britain or Canada it will be said and done in open daylight, after due notice and time allowed to prepare discussion. I most sincerely trust there will be no serious controversy between the countries; but if there ever shall be, it will be, on the part of the United States, of that manly kind which every English gentleman likes to meet. While thanking you, gentlemen, for your very cordial reception here, I cannot resist paying my acknowledgments to the gallant and honored Colonel Bell, an illustrious hero of Alma and Lucknow, who has done me the honor which I certainly did not expect, and which, I believe, is not common in any country, of putting his splendid regiment into my hands for review, in the same manner as if I had been an officer in the British service. In Quebec I have met with courtesies of a similar character. The engineer officers there escorted me through their works into their most secret parts, even showing me the foundations of their new fort. They exhibited not the slightest trace of jealousy, concealment, or suspicion. All this has impressed me with a feeling which I have no doubt will be lasting, and which I shall do my best to spread and extend wherever I shall go. I again desire, through your Worship the Mayor and Major-General Lindsay, to express my sense of the goodwill shown me by the people of Montreal and the military garrison in the honors that have so generously been bestowed upon an American citizen and soldier."

THE NEEDLE-GUN.

Gossip about the New Arm—The Tribulations of its Inventor.

The needle-gun is the topic of conversation in Paris and London. A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Paris, says:—"It is talked of everywhere—in the streets, in the theatres, in the *cafes*, in eating-houses, in every social meeting; and you hardly meet an acquaintance who does not stop to explain to you the mechanism of this now famous weapon. The sideways are thronged by groups looking at the specimens exhibited in the armorers' shops, and the inconvenience is sometimes so great that *sergents de ville* have repeatedly to 'invite' the gazers to move on."

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says:—"Experiments are daily going on at Vincennes, and it is said that the ordinary rifle may be easily adapted to the needle system. The Emperor is no doubt greatly vexed now that his war-office authorities should have contemptuously rejected the needle-gun when it was brought under their notice some years ago by a Frenchman, M. Descoutures, who claims to be the inventor of it. But, according to one statement, the arm which has just risen to such a pinnacle of celebrity was not precisely the same as that rejected as ineligible in France. It is said that the cartridge of M. Descoutures' gun lost its virtue in a few days, and that Prussia has invented a composition, yet a 'secret,' for remedying this defect. Here, certainly, we have a 'secret worth knowing.'"

The special correspondent of the London *Morning Star* with the Prussian army, writes from Neisse:—

"The needle-gun, from its comparatively small weight, is admirably adapted for this as for many other exercises; indeed, it is used as a gymnastic implement in a number of exercises, in which not even our military carbines could be employed. The wood of the stock seems to be made of maple, which abounds here, or of some similar light wood. Besides the ordinary drill of infantry, the soldiers practise these gymnastic exercises on parade; and it is certainly unusual to see a company of foot chasing each other, their caps in their hand, in a perpetual circle."

The London *Examiner* observes:—

"Among objections to the needle-gun have been that it is too delicate and too heavy, but as yet we do not see any evidences whatever of these faults. It is early, however, in the campaign, and if the war be really continued, with help on Austria's side of her Italian army, before the end of it the pieces may or may not get out of order; but that will prove nothing against breech-loading, but simply and solely that the Prussian mode of it is not the best. But no matter, the ramrods of our army will be all against the innovation, and will maintain that there is nothing like muzzle-loading to prevent a too quick expenditure of ammunition, albeit with it may be an equally quick demolition of the enemy.

"Let it be admitted, as alleged, that the Prussian needle-gun is not the best mode of breechloaders; and then let the experience of this war determine the question between the worst breech and the best muzzle-loading. It is to be borne in mind that the breech-loading and the needle are as separable as the rifle and the percussion lock. The one is a mode of loading and the other of firing. The needle-gun may, after all, prove its claim to adoption; but whether it does or not, the advantages of breech-loading will remain established."

The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool *Journal* gives the following narrative of the toils and disappointments of the inventor of the gun:

"The needle-gun is well known to be the produce of the long study and perseverance of an English officer who, while stationed at a solitary outpost in Canada, amused his leisure hours with experiments in the rough construction of a substitute for the rifle which he had damaged by letting it drop down a precipice while in pursuit of a bear. It was almost by accident that the discovery became palpable to the solitary hunter in the woods. But no sooner did it become manifest to his senses than he resigned his commission in the army, returned to Europe, and, as a matter of course, hurried to the War Office with his invention. For more than a year was the inventor kept in suspense. He was bandied about from one official to another during all this time, merely to be told at last that the Government did not feel disposed to alter the principle of the arms employed. It was then that, in disgust, he brought his invention to Paris, and he obtained an interview with the Emperor, who listened with the greatest apparent interest to the description of the gun, examined the plans and sections brought by the officer, much questioned the superiority of the invention over others which had been laid before him, declared it seemed to him liable to the great objection of being too delicate for field use, and abruptly sounded the little gong which stands upon his bureau, and slightly rising when the usher entered at the summons, dismissed the visitor to admit other importunates. It was then that he betook himself, armed with his needle-gun, to Holland. But when arrived at the Hague he found that his resources had dwindled away to such an extent, that he was compelled to delay his presentation to the King for want of proper costume to appear in.

"Meanwhile he became accidentally acquainted with one of the gentlemen attached to the Prussian Legation at the Hague, and to whom he recounted his bitter grievances. This time he was listened to with interest. The brother-in-law of his new friend held some appointment at the Court of Berlin, and he lost no time in repairing with the Englishman to Berlin. The needle-gun was tried, examined, and accepted in the shortest possible space of time, the inventor handsomely rewarded, and encouraged to establish himself in Prussia."

The Birmingham *Post*, on the other hand, says:—"The Prussian needle-gun resembles, in all essential respects, an arm invented by two Englishmen, Messrs. Handson and Golden, of Huddersfield, and patented by them in this country on the 2d of November, 1841. It is said that Mr. Golden received an order from the King of Prussia for two of his guns, and from these models the so-called Prussian needle-gun, with trifling modifications, was made."

A Paris letter in the London *Star* says:—"The Prince Imperial asked his father to explain the difference between the needle-gun and the ordinary firearm to him. Wishing to give example to theoretical demonstration, the Emperor went down to the Court of the Tuilleries, and calling the sentinel, said to him, 'Mon brave, load and fire to amuse these children;' the children being the young Prince and L'Espinasse. Meanwhile his Majesty, who had a needle-gun in his hand, loaded and fired five times before the private had fired his single shot. The soldier was amazed. 'Hein,' said the Emperor, 'it's quicker work with this gun than with yours; would you like to have one?' 'Certainly, sire.' 'Then so you shall,' answered the Emperor."

—It is said the Patti sisters return to New York in 1867.

ADMISSION OF THE TENNESSEE CONGRESSMEN.

The Scene in the House.

From the New York Tribune of to-day.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The House to-day met at 11 o'clock, and commenced working in earnest, preparing for adjournment. Most of the day was occupied on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. At 2½ o'clock Colonel Cooper, the President's Private Secretary, came on the floor of the House, and presented a message from the President, stating that he had signed, under protest, the joint resolution admitting the State of Tennessee into the Union. Rumors had been afloat all the morning that the President would either veto the bill outright, or allow it to become a law without his signature by letting it remain over the necessary ten days; consequently the members were all on the *qui vive* about Tennessee's fate.

Accordingly, when Colonel Cooper made his appearance, a number of members gathered around him to hear the news. When he announced the result, he was heartily congratulated by those around him, among whom were some of the most radical Union members. An outsider in the galleries would have thought, from the scene below, that the quarrel between the President and Congress had been settled, and an era of good feeling was following. Speaker Colfax received the message, and, not being in the Chair, a number of members gathered around him to know the exact words of Mr. Johnson. Mr. Bingham, in particular, was very anxious. It was his bill, and he evidently felt that he had the first right to see the message.

Accordingly Mr. Colfax surrendered the manuscript to the gentleman from Ohio, but before Mr. Bingham had time to read it to the group around him the Committee on the Whole rose, and Mr. Colfax relieved Mr. Dawes from the duties of the Speaker's chair. Down went the little mallet, and the Speaker announced the message from the President. In an instant there was a dead silence, and the Clerk, Mr. McPherson, commenced reading the message. When Mr. McPherson reached that part of the message where Mr. Johnson stated he affixed his signature to the bill, there was loud clapping of hands and applause by members on the floor—radicals, conservatives, and Democrats joining in.

Then again, further down in the message, where the President stated that he did not wish Congress to construe his signing the bill into an acquiescence of their policy, there was loud laughter by members. The reading of the message consumed about ten minutes. When finished, there was applause from all quarters. There were very few in the galleries, however. When matters had got quieted, Mr. Stevens rose and moved that the Committee on Reconstruction be discharged from further consideration of the Tennessee question, and also moved that, as Tennessee was now a State in the Union the credentials of her Representatives be referred to the Committee on Elections. On these motions, Mr. Stevens, feeling that the House had no time to spare for debate and unnecessary talk, demanded the previous question, but, as a matter of course, the Democrats must say something.

Mr. Le Blond thought the members from Tennessee should be sworn in without their credentials going to the Election Committee. Other points of order were raised, but all were overruled by the Speaker, and the first motion of Mr. Stevens for the discharge of the Committee was adopted without calling the yeas and nays. Then, on the question of referring the credentials of the Tennessee members to the Committee on Elections, several members straggled into a debate, when Mr. Wentworth rose and demanded the regular order. After several points of order had been disposed of, a vote was taken by yeas and nays, the motion being adopted by a vote of 89 to 28. Mr. Dawes immediately proceeded to get a quorum of his committee together, and had an examination of the credentials of the Tennessee members present. They were Mr. Maynard, Colonel Stokes, and Mr. Taylor.

Finding the credentials correct, Mr. Dawes, at about four o'clock, moved that the above-named members from Tennessee be sworn in, which was carried, and each member then took the required test-oath. Messrs. Maynard and Stokes took seats on the Republican side of the House, and Mr. Taylor on the Democratic side. During a part of the above proceedings Messrs. Bingham, Schenck, Kasson, and Raymond formed a group, in the centre of which was that firm old radical leader, Mr. Thad. Stevens. Altogether, the day has been one of rejoicing in and out of Congress. This evening a salute of one hundred guns, in honor of the event, was fired at Judiciary Square.

It is said that Senator Patterson of Tennessee cannot take the test oath, and that objection will be made to his being sworn in until his antecedents during the Rebellion are examined into.

A large delegation of radical Republicans visited Colonel Stokes at his residence to-night, to congratulate him on the admission of Tennessee.

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 24.—The Saratoga races commenced to-day, and were very largely and fashionably attended.

The Travers stake of $50 each, with $1000 added, for three year olds, dash of one and three quarter miles, was won with great ease by Mr. Alexander's ch. c. Merrill, beating Ulrica, Baywater, Tom Woolfolk, and Billy Conner.

The two-mile heat race was won by Mr. Buford's ch. c. Onward, in two heats, beating Julius second, Knighthood, and Millcreek. The latter was drawn on account of lameness, after the first heat. Onward was the favorite in the betting, at 100 to 40. He won the first heat easily. The second was finely contested by Julius. Time, 3·48½—3·49¾.

Kentucky is the favorite for the cup to-morrow at the odds of 100 to 40.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 24.—The races to-day were largely attended. The day was fine, but the track heavy from yesterday's rain.

First race, Travers stake, 1¾ mile dash for three year olds. Forty-one nominations; five started:—

R. A. Alexander's ch. c. Merrill	1
John Hunter's b. f. Ulrica	2
R. A. Alexander's b. c. Baywater	3
Dr. Weldon's ch. c. Billy Connor	4
A. Bell's ch. c. Tom Woolfolk	5

Time—3 20.

Second race, two mile heats:—

Mr. Buford's s. h. Onward, 4 years old	1	1
Mr. McDonald's b. h. Julius, 4 years old	3	2
Dr. Weldon's b. h. Knighthood, 4 years old	2	3
Mr. Watson's b. h. Millcreek, 7 years old	4	lame.

Time—3·48½—3·49¾.

SARATOGA, July 24.—In the race to-morrow for the "Saratoga Cup," $1000 prize, Kentucky is the first favorite, four to one, and Delaware second in pools.

Boston Races.

BOSTON, July 24.—The trot in harness between Blackstone Belle and Pocahontas took place this afternoon on the Mystic track. At least seven thousand persons witnessed the race. Pocahontas won in three straight heats, easily. Time, 2·29, 2·26½, 2·31¼.

The Trotting Mare Pocahontas.

BOSTON, July 24.—R. Bonner has purchased the trotting mare Pocahontas at a very high figure.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.—The receipts from customs at the four principal ports of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, were as follows:—

New York	$132,523,729
Boston	16,792,987
Philadelphia	6,616,271
Baltimore	3,075,032
Total	$159,008,012

FURTHER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Austria and Hungary.

From the Journal des Debats, July 13.

The Emperor of Austria has just addressed an appeal to the Hungarians. He expects that they are animated by those innate loyal sentiments which have always distinguished them, and that they will voluntarily enrol themselves under the flag of Austria.

On the other hand, we find in the correspondence *Buder* a manifesto addressed to the Hungarian nation by Kossuth, and which is naturally the very opposite of the appeal of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The former Dictator states at length the reasons why an Austrian victory could only have deplorable results for the independence of Hungary; he appeals to all their complaints against the House of Hapsburg, and calls upon them, instead of assisting Austria, to seize the present occasion to assure their autonomy. This manifesto speaks at the same time, besides the Hungarians, also to the Transylvanians, Croatians, Dalmatians, and Sclavonians.

Kossuth Goes to Hungary.

Florence Cor (July 10) of the Journal des Debats.

Kossuth, who has been here these last few days, has left for Hungary, where he will create a diversion. It is said, but I will not vouch for it, that he took with him what is called the nerve of war, and which is also the nerve of revolutions.

Condition of Austria—A Prussian View.

Correspondence of the New Prussische (Kreuz) Zeitung of July 12, from the Austro-Bavarian Frontier.

Grave differences of opinion prevail among Ministers, in the army, and at court. The condition of things is horrible. Whoever had any part in the development of the circumstances that brought the impending doom over Austria, hides himself and has left the capital days ago. There the Emperor waits for the Generals that led the Army of the North, and is resolved to extremes against them. In military circles, it is asserted that Benedek will never again appear before the Emperor. How this is to be understood will shortly appear. Benedek was never more than an excellent commander of the advance guard—quick, expert, popular with the men and seeking their confidence. He scoffed at the clergy and the aristocracy, and this secured him popularity, not only among certain circles in the army, but also at Court, where the true authorities for the people—the Church and the landed aristocracy—were always looked upon with suspicion.

General Count Degenfeld has been appointed Commander of the Fortifications of Floridsdorf—a suburb of Vienna, north of the Danube. This has created great consternation, as it was feared that Vienna might be bombarded by the Prussian army. The Burgomaster, Dr. Zelinka, was thereupon informed by the Government that Vienna, to be safe from all danger, shall be considered an open city. At the request of Dr. Zelinka, it was further ordered that in consideration of the great necessities of industrial pursuits, the next conscription shall not be enforced for Vienna, but the quota shall be filled by volunteers, who will receive a bounty of thirty florins (about fifteen dollars) each.

Bohemian Criticism of the Great Battle.

From the Politik of Prague, July 6.

Why is Hanikstein to be court-martial'ed? Why is Krismanic to be court-matialled? How could a talented General destroy within eight days an army of 300,000 men, a kingdom, and, perhaps, even an empire? How could an experienced commander allow himself, on the battle-field of Koniggratz, to be outflanked and surrounded? We repeat it, upon the battle-field of Koniggratz! Was the weather the cause of it? We believe when it rains, it rains upon the Prussians as well as upon the Austrians.

What we have heard of the retreat of the Austrian army after the battle of Sadowa is terrible. We do not wish to increase with it the sorrow of his Majesty and of the people of Austria. We would court-martial others, and we would do it to convince the army that our confidence in their courage and strength is undiminished, and that we only wanted to know what had endangered the fame of our army, harmed the State, and disgusted the people. It is the promotion of officers without talent, without military education, it is the nepotism in the army, which compels Austria a second time to cede a kingdom.

The Needle-Gun in Austria.

Vienna (July 7) Correspondence Augsburg Gazette.

In the last battle, which was victorious up to three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy had three times as many men killed as the Army of the North (at some points the dead lay in such heaps that it looked like hills painted blue and red, and the killed and wounded did not lie, but leaned against each other), but the latter had three or four times as many wounded as the enemy; but as to these, the proportion of slight to severe wounds was like 7 to 1.

The *Kamerad* (official military journal of Austria) speaks of the prospect that Linduer's breech-loading rifles will rapidly be introduced into the army. For nearly fourteen months a commission was busily engaged in testing and experimenting, and the late events in the field have shown that in long range, certainty of aim, simplicity of mechanism, and celerity of firing, it is superior to the Prussian needle-gun.

POLITICAL.

Colfax Not a Candidate for the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Mr. Speaker Colfax has repeatedly declined being a candidate for Senator from Indiana, preferring to serve the district which has so often conferred on him the honor of representing her in the national councils. He has been renominated for Congress from the South Bend District, and will leave on the day of adjournment for his home to canvass his district for a re-election.

The Johnson Convention—The Contest for Delegates in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—The city is filled to-night with delegates and lobbyists to the Blair Conservative Convention, which meets to-morrow noon, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

Two sets of delegates are present (Blairs and Swannites) for Queen Anne, Talbot, Dorchester, and Caroline counties, and from most of the other counties they come with mixed credentials. A majority of the whole Convention are Federal and State officials. The contest opens as to who shall have the control of the party in the selecting of the Committee on the examination of credentials. The Blairites are desperate and determined, and with Webster, Collector of Customs at this place at their head, are arranging the election of Colonel Hammond, an old McClellan Democrat, for Chairman. Blair is to be made chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Swannites are in great tribulation, and the failure of their meeting to-day at Towsontown is taken as ominous of their influence in the Convention. The Governor drove out in his carriage to the place of meeting, but seeing so meagre a crowd, about 130, turned about in disgust. They are in caucus to-night at the Gilmore House. Blair has established his headquarters at the rooms of the celebrated Maryland Club. Since the caucus at the White House with Seward, Weed, and Raymond, he has asserted publicly that Swann shall be driven into the arms of the radical Democrats, or to a warmer latitude. The Convention will number 110, and meets at the New Assembly Rooms.

Johnson Meeting in New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The following was received from New Orleans:—

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—At the public meeting held to-night to ratify the nominations to the Randall & Co. Convention, there were present about 600 people, including nurses and children. The burden of the speakers' remarks was a denunciation of radical Union men, and a glorification of the Rebellion.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The Army Bill.

The Army bill is in a fair way of being settled at last. The two Houses are still at loggerheads, but a point has at last been reached at which a Conference Committee can be called.

New States.

It is not improbable that both Nebraska and Colorado will be admitted before the close of the session. If a vote can be reached, the Colorado veto will be overridden, as many of those who opposed the bill when it was under discussion, and voted against it on its passage, are now convinced of the necessity for all the loyal votes that can be got into the Senate, to be prepared for the contingency of such reconstruction as may result from the President's policy.

A Fashionable Wedding.

A fashionable wedding took place at the Church of the Epiphany yesterday. The parties were A. Tunstall Welch, Esq., of the Passport Bureau, State Department, and Miss Hepburn, of this city. Rev. Dr. Hall, rector of the parish, officiated, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Governor Parsons, of Alabama. Mr. Daggett, of the State Department, officiated as groom, and Miss Kitty Johnson, of Geneva, N. Y., as bridesmaid. Among the distinguished persons present were the Secretary of State, the Assistant Secretary, and others of the State Department, Hon. Hamilton Ward and lady, of New York, and many others.

Letter from Mr. Doolittle.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by Senator Doolittle, as Chairman of the Philadelphia Central Committee, to a Southern gentleman who is one of the delegates elect:—

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Dear Sir:—Inclosed I send you the circular letter of our Committee of Organization. It contains the views of the National Union Executive Committee. We expect to see a great convention at Philadelphia, a real union of the patriotic heart and brain of the country, and of the whole country, East, West, North, and South, to bless Almighty God that war is over, that peace is come, and come to stay once more under the old flag, with not a star obscured, to shake hands together as friends in social and political action, pledged to maintain a true allegiance upon the principles set forth in the call for the Convention—the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of our common country. Respectfully yours,

J. R. DOOLITTLE, Chairman.

The Tariff Bill.

The new Tariff Bill, as amended by the Senate, contains the following provisions:—

The first section imposes a duty on cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of $1·50 per pound weight, and 50 per cent. ad valorem; on cotton, 3 cents per pound; on all compounds of which distilled spirits form a part, a duty not less than that imposed. The fourth section repeals the fishing bounties, and gives in lieu thereof a drawback on salt. Section five authorizes goods destined for the British Provinces or the Republic of Mexico to pass free through the Custom-Houses at Boston, New York, or other ports, subject to rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Section seven prescribes the conditions under which persons who have been overcharged by Collectors of Customs may receive the surplus. The tenth section allows the free importation of machinery for making beet-sugar for one year. The eleventh section adds the Internal Revenue tax to imported goods once exported, upon which a drawback was allowed at the time of exportation. The twelfth and last section authorizes the suspension of the collection of the direct tax in the Rebel States. The section of the House bill providing for a Bureau of Statistics is stricken out; also, the section including the cost of transportation in ascertaining the dutiable value of goods. Mr. Sprague tried to get in an amendment calling for an investigation of the bonded warehouse system, but it was defeated. Mr. Morrill straddled the fishing bounty hobby, but failed also.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Blair Union Convention.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 25.—The State Union Convention favorable to President Johnson's policy is in session here, and is pretty fully represented with influential delegates. It is considerably sprinkled with old Democrats, and with Montgomery Blair as the ringleader. Nothing of moment has yet been done. There is no disputing the fact of this becoming an important political power in our State.

FROM LONG BRANCH.

The Preparations for the Review of the New Jersey State Troops—A Great Crowd—Notabilities, Etc. Etc.

LONG BRANCH, July 24.—The review of the New Jersey State troops will not take place until Thursday afternoon. There are three regiments, two battalions of infantry, and one battery of artillery, with guns, and a squadron of cavalry here now, encamped three miles from Long Branch, and more troops are expected. Major-General Runyon, Adjutant-General Stockton, Quartermaster-General Perrine, Brigadier-General Hatfield, Hon. H. W. Congar, Secretary of State; Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Attorney-General; George H. Boker, the poet; Albert Gallatin, of New York; James W. Wallack, John Hoey, Mrs. Admiral Farragut, and a host of other celebrities are here, and it is impossible to secure rooms at any price. The Stetson House is full to overflowing, as General Meade, General Grant, and Admiral Farragut are expected here for the review. There is a grand full dress hop to-morrow night at the Stetson House, and another at the Continental. The New Jersey State troops are much superior in appearance to our militia. The National Guard and the dress worn is exactly the same as the old uniform of the 7th Regiment.

EELS.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"'Eel fare' has once more become an institution of the Thames. This curious occurrence in the migrations of the eel has not taken place, so far as we know, for eighteen years. In 1848 we remember a very small 'eel fare,' not perhaps visible in the ordinary way, but nevertheless a vast number of little eels did then ascend the river in the month of May. Since then these migrations have entirely ceased. Lately, however, large numbers of small eels, some three or four inches in length, have made their appearance in the neighborhood of Twickenham, working their way up stream in the usual fashion."

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Punishing Traitors.

From the Tribune.

The *World*, snarling at our arguments for the abolition of hanging, says:—

> "We warn the *Tribune* people that capital punishment cannot be abolished before the fruition of their infernal radical schemes. If they or their desperate political associates raise the standard of rebellion, it will be at the imminent risk of their necks; and no amount of editorial whining in advance will do them any good. If the radicals have their minds made up for treason, they must be prepared to meet all its consequences, hanging included."

Very well. The *Tribune* has no objection. It never complained when your sort of people hung old John Brown. If our sort conspire and fight to overthrow the republic, give them the full measure of the law. But what do you propose to do with the Democratic traitors like James C. Faulkner, who, while drawing large salaries from the Treasury of the Union, were preparing the Courts to which they were accredited for a premature recognition of the Southern Confederacy?

What with Democratic traitors like Gustavus W. Smith and Mansfield Lovell, who abandoned important offices in our city to fight in the Rebel armies for the dissolution of the Union?

What with Democratic editors like Morse, of Connecticut, and his compeer from Ohio, who soon after Bull Run made their way clandestinely into the Confederacy, and did their little utmost to secure its triumph over the Union?

What with the Indiana Democrats who piloted John Morgan's and other Rebel raiders to invade their own State, and plunder its people of horses and food? and what of the Pennsylvania Democrats who piloted the Rebel vanguard to Chambersburg and Gettysburg?

What with Pemberton, Gardner, and other Northern Democrats, who entisted in the Rebel armies, and rose to high commands?

What with Clement L. Vallandigham, the Democratic leader, of whom Mr. John B. Jones, in his "Rebel War Clerk's Diary," thus makes record:—

> "*June* 22, 1863.—To-day, I saw the memorandum of Mr. Ould of the conversation held with Mr. Vallandigham, for file in the archives. He says, 'If we can only hold out this year, the Peace party of the North would sweep the Lincoln dynasty out of existence.' He seems to have thought that our cause was sinking, and feared we would submit; which would, of course, be ruinous to his party."

What with Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Jeremiah S. Black, Thomas H. Seymour, William B. Reed, Francis W. Hughes, and ever so many other Northern Democrats whose acts and words proved them in sympathy with the Rebels throughout our great struggle?

What with the Hon. Ben. Wood, re-elected to Congress by Tammany Hall in the very agony of that struggle, while he was notoriously in fellowship and communion with the Rebels throughout, and who was supplied by them with $25,000 at one time (we know not how much at others) to enable him to carry out their common purposes?

Understand that we make no objection to the hanging of radicals if they prove traitors to their country. Give them all that the law allows. But what does the *World* regard as the proper punishment of those conspicuous Democrats who were implacably and actively hostile—not to the Administration, but to the Government—during its long, arduous, doubtful struggle with red-handed treason from 1861 to 1865? Speak out!

The Curious Complications of the European Troubles.

From the Herald.

The important intelligence from Europe, dated to the 15th of July, indicates very plainly that the general opinion tends to the belief that the armistice proposed by Napoleon will amount to nothing, and that the war will have to be resumed. Where the various interests are so conflicting, and where everybody expects so much, a peaceable agreement is by no means likely. Napoleon has undertaken to bring about a settlement; but the almost unanimous sentiment is that he has undertaken too much, and may himself become involved in the difficulties which he is trying to arrange. He has appealed to Russia and to England to assist him; but the interests of these two powers are not all identical, nor do they coincide with those of France. Either England or Russia could afford to let the war go on between the original combatants to its natural results without being very much affected by it one way or the other. Napoleon, on the other hand, is very anxious about boundaries and the balance of power; and this anxiety has led him to so mix himself up with the dispute that he can hardly avoid taking an active part in whatever may follow.

Let us look for a moment at the various complications. Austria, by her own confession, had been badly beaten. History contains the record of no other campaign so grand, so short, and so decisive. The German Confederation is broken up, and Prussia has overrun several of the minor States. Venetia has been transferred from Austria to France, leaving Italy discontented and angry. Now, in any conference that may be held, the first points to be considered will be the demands of Prussia. What will Prussia require? Bismark has always been a bold and ambitious man, and it is probable that he will rather increase than abate his desires, now that he appears as a conqueror. If Bismark consents to a new German Confederation, with Prussia as its leader, and Austria as one of the minor States, that may be arranged; but we doubt whether he will confine himself to so moderate a project. There is much bad blood between Prussia and Austria, and it is more likely that Bismark will insist that Austria shall be excluded altogether, and that Prussia shall be allowed to retain all the territory she has occupied, and become the great German empire, with leave to gobble up the remains of Austria upon some other occasion. Should this proposition be made, England and Russia may be willing to agree to it—particularly after the expression of that ominous warning contained in the Moscow *Gazette*, to the effect that if Italy and Prussia permit themselves to be made the "tools" of France, they are not to be trusted—since Austria has certainly deserved her fate, and since a united German empire would be an excellent offset against France. Napoleon could not accept any such scheme, however, and Austria would also object. Here, then, we come upon a decided difference of opinion, enough of itself to break up the Conference.

But Italy has her demands as well as Prussia. The Italians feel that Austria should have surrendered Venetia to them instead of to France, and they know that the object of this surprising transfer is to save Rome and the Pope, by affording Napoleon the means of driving a hard bargain with Italy. Almost unquestionably, Italy will not consent to make such a bargain, especially as powerful Prussia is her backer. Napoleon may talk about Rome and Venice; but the Italians will contend that Venetia already belongs to them, and therefore cannot be used in the trade, and that Rome is also a part of Italy, and must not be taken from her. The Italian Government might, perhaps, be willing to yield something to Napoleon, but the Italian people would not permit it. A concession would be the signal for a revolution. But if Italy shall assume this attitude, how is Napoleon to get out of the squabble gracefully? He may give up Venetia, but he can claim no credit and no compensation for it. In history it will look like giving up a ripe plum to a determined little fellow who says that it is his; that he will have it; that he will not give a life or anything else for it; and that if you give it to him he will call his big brother, Prussia, and raise a row. To relinquish the plum is, under the circumstances, the best course to pursue; but it will lack that theatrical effect of which Napoleon is so fond, and it will not help the Pope of Rome. What will help the Pope? Will Napoleon take part in the war for the sake of his Holiness? Would it be safe for him to do so? France is now a nation of restaurant-keepers, as England is a nation of shop-keepers, and desires, most of all, not glory or territory, but peace and the chance to make a little money. Bismark may be very impudent and Italy very ungrateful, but war taxes and the conscription are worse than either. If Napoleon were to go to war, a revolution in France would be among the probabilities. But if he does not go to war, how is he to save the Pope and assist Austria? This is the problem over which he is now figuring. But in any event we do not see, after the open expression of her opinion just referred to, why Russia should not leave the other powers to settle the matter between them, while she goes quietly on to Constantinople, acquiring its possession as her material guarantee against future eventualities. Only in case of a very decided victory or a large acquisition on the part of France would Russia be called upon to interfere. So long as Prussia held Napoleon in check all the ends of Russia would be subserved.

Necessity for Conservative Action.

From the Daily News.

The impediments thrown by the radicals in the way of the recuperation of the South have cost the waste of millions that might have been applied towards the satisfaction of the public debt. It must be apparent to every reasonable being that the proper mission of the people, whether in official station or in the exercise of the simple functions of citizenship, is to develope and make immediate use of the resources upon which the Republic depends for relief from the enormous burdens imposed upon it by the vast expenditures and devastation of the late war. There are, in fact, no political issues of a nature to embarrass the action of the commercial and industrial communities, except such as have been thrust upon the country by the turbulence and ambition of radical demagogues.

The Southern people ask nothing better than the privilege of rebuilding their fortunes by their own labor and enterprise, and the masses of the North are well disposed to encourage and assist the work of redeeming from unproductiveness and waste those rich lands of the South that now lie idle under the curse of radical misrule. But while faction, holding the reins of power, seems bent upon crippling the resources of the conquered territory, and central legislation aims at degrading the conquered people and paralyzing their energies, it is but natural that Northern capital and Northern industry should fear to venture in a field where the fair hopes of profitable investment are blighted by fanaticism and oppression.

The apathy and discouragement in the South consequent upon the demoralizing influences of the radical policy do not confine their evil effects to the section that is held under this ban of partisan malevolence. The whole commercial and industrial fabric of the republic suffers, and the elements of general prosperity lose a great portion of their attributes of strength. The people groan under their load of taxation, they give the lion's share of the profits of their toil to the National Treasury, they are dismayed at the extravagant prices they have to pay for the necessaries of life; are they not indignant, too, in seeing the National Legislature engrossed, not with legislation for their relief, but with schemes to perpetuate a partisan power and to vent a partisan vindictiveness upon the South? Is it not time for them to arise in their might and overwhelm a faction that thus abuses its supremacy, and standing upon the high places of an usurped authority, throws a shadow upon the broad fields of industry, and sends the poison of lethargy into the arteries of trade? The masses are struggling for bread, while their servants in Congress are struggling for political ascendancy. Is this a condition of affairs that an intelligent and self-governing people can submit to? The Republic has just passed through the ordeal of civil strife; has survived convulsion, but is still faint and unsettled under the effects of the terrible trial. It requires rest, reinvigoration, and the absence of all unwholesome and exciting influences. Statesmanship, at such a crisis, would adopt a temperate and conciliatory policy in the adjustment of all questions that have not been determined by the appeal to arms. It is such a policy that the interests of the people demand, and we are therefore confident that the conservative league in behalf of National Union will have a popular support unprecedented in the annals of political warfare.

The Case of Tennessee—Its Bearings and Results.

From the Times.

There are proverbs which teach us to accept good things for what they are worth, instead of scrutinizing too closely the motives in which they originate and the drawbacks by which they are attended. On this ground, perhaps, we ought to be thankful for the action of Congress in the case of Tennessee, without grumbling because of its tardiness, or demurring because it finally comes in a shape other than that which we would have dictated. The members of the Gradgrind family may insist that there is no necessity for travelling beyond the fact—the fact that in the closing hours of the session Senators and Representatives are admitted, whose constitutional right to admission was as valid seven months ago as it is to-day. The charitably disposed may further suggest that on the principle affirmed in the Good Book, we are bound to accord full credit to the eleventh-hour repentance of the sinners whom it has been our painful duty again and again to chastise. And yet, aside from these considerations, it can hardly be amiss to glance at the processes which preceded this late though proper action, and the position in which it leaves many of the most pertinacious assailants of the President's policy.

One notable point has been gained. Whatever else may be open to controversy, the theory of State suicide—of the provincial relations of the States lately in rebellion—has now been demolished. A decisive majority of the Union party have affirmed, in effect, that Tennessee has not been out of the Union, is in the Union now, irrespective of any enabling legislation by Congress; and what is true in respect of Tennessee is equally true of all other Southern States. The case of one is, to this extent, the case of all. The authority exercised by the one pertains constitutionally to the others. They may ratify the amendment or they may reject it; but at least the reference to them implied their existence as States, and not as Territories. The subjugation doctrine, then, the most ultra of all the ultraisms which radical philosophy has invented since the war, is abandoned in the house of its friends. Men may talk about it when they have nothing better to fall back upon, but for all practical purposes it has disappeared from the field of politics.

True, the preamble eventually agreed to by both houses declares that Tennessee "can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States;" and, of course, the same reservation applies to the other States. But the words of a preamble cannot alter the essential conditions of the case. They who have for months opposed the admission of Tennessee may be pardoned for their desire to save what remains of their consistency; they may derive consolation from the repetition of a form of faith which they have at length superseded by more liberal works. But the fact remains that Tennessee has done nothing now beyond exercising power vested in it as a State. And, being all the time a State, as the reference logically implies, its constitutional relations to the Union were as sound, as comprehensive, as just, before the ratification of the amendment as after the transmitting of Brownlow's disgraceful despatch. The difference is in Congress, not in the constitutional portion of the State. Its right to representation, abstractly considered, was as good prior to the recent proceedings of its Legislature as now. Congress has changed, and the change is happily a divergence from radicalism. If the preamble afford any relief in the circumstances, there are few who will be illiberal enough to begrudge its enjoyment.

And the clamor for negro suffrage is simultaneously tabooed. The doctrine of State suicide and the doctrine of compulsory and universal negro suffrage fall together. The Union party put an end to both, the radicals looking on helplessly, and some of them even helping to consummate the work. When the critical moment arrived, scarcely a legislator hinted at the alleged ability of Congress to dictate upon the subject to a State which had exercised one of its attributes of sovereignty; and but a small handful favored the idea of enacting a suffrage condition, to be complied with before regaining Congressional representation. The pet dogma of the radicals was effectually demolished. For the action of both Houses substantially concedes the right of a State to determine its own franchise. And inasmuch as the formal admission of Tennessee involves its possession of republican institutions, it follows that Congress repudiates the radical notion that the enfranchisement of the negro is essential to the maintenance of republican principles.

In these particulars and in this way the proceedings of Congress with reference to Tennessee are gratifying signs of the relative weakness of radicalism when the Union party is brought face to face with vital issues. By committees, by reports and resolutions, by successful resistance to the Executive, by preventing conciliatory and constitutional action, and by infusing into the debates of the session its own spirit of bitterness, the radical element has undoubtedly proved its potency. But the admission of Tennessee in the manner described and upon the grounds stated, establishes the controlling power of the moderate elements when united. As against conservative Republicans and conservative Democrats, the radicals are subject to restraint; and being restrained, there are among them those who make a virtue of necessity and vote for propositions to which, on their own showing, they are fundamentally opposed.

For this result, however, let us not forget that much is due to the better sense of elements other than the extreme radical. Among those who voted for the joint resolution were several to whom certain parts of it are objectionable. There are Republicans, and there are Democrats, who, could each have had his way, would have modified it in one degree or another. To have attempted that, would have been to defeat the whole effort, to delay for months a most important initiatory step, and to delight the radicals by playing their game. Moderation and mutual concession averted this result; and the country now has the satisfaction of seeing Congress committed to a proceeding which, with all its defects, indicates the weakness of radicalism when brought to a fair trial of its strength.

The Convention and the "Times."

From the World.

The *Times*, which has made one more summersault, returned to a quasi support of the Philadelphia Convention, and professed anew to regard it as a reconstruction of the Republican party, now at last piques public curiosity. Its vacillations hitherto have been amusing, but the constancy of them breeds in people's minds, naturally enough, the notion of a concealed purpose, and sets speculation on edge to discover if tergiversation, too, has its law.

Of course, nobody is deceived by the *Times'* renewed pretense that the Philadelphia Convention is to reorganize the Republican party. Mr. Raymond is chairman of its Central Executive Committee, yet neither made nor joined in the call of that Convention. And had he done so, the Republican hosts would never have come for all his calling, for everybody knows, and Mr. Seward constantly asserts, that the Republican party is radical in the North by as heavy a majority as its representatives are in the Rump Congress. Mr. Raymond sat in its last caucus in a minority of one.

Nor is anybody deceived by the *Times'* urging upon the Philadelphia Convention a rule of admission which will exclude "Copperheads and Rebels." The purpose of the Convention is to assemble from the South the very men whom the Rump excludes from their rightful seats in the Congress of the United States. The *Times* protests against the exclusion practised by the Rump, and professes the desire to impose a more wholesale rule of exclusion upon the Convention. In the interest of the Union, it demands admission to Congress of Southern representatives; in the interest of the Union party (needing nationalization), it demands the exclusion of the same Southern representatives from the Convention. So much for those who were "Rebels." But where "Rebels" can enter, "Copperheads" cannot be shut out. Those who thought peace should be tried as a means of restoring the Union, are not for that reason unfit to sit on the same benches with those who fought against the Union till fighting was hopeless, if present loyalty, present desire for the restoration of the Union, be made the sole test of admission to the Convention, as it is made the sole test by those who call it.

The *Times'* insincerity is patent, but it may be exhibited in still another light.

If the *Times*, as a Republican journal, were sincere in its complacency towards the Philadelphia Convention, it could only be on such grounds as those from which the only other Republican journal of any consequence in the whole country that does not assail the Convention, regards it with complacency. The Springfield *Republican* thinks it will be "a great gain to the country," because "it will be a grand conversion of the nation's enemies into the nation's friends." "The Rebels and Copperheads must abandon their old positions;" "must baptize themselves in a new and national spirit;" "must start afresh on a new footing, in keeping with the dominant loyalty and unity of the nation." Now this is intelligible from the point of view of such patriotism as Republicans are capable of.

It is intolerant, bigoted, almost Pecksniffian (for the only enemies to the unity of the nation were secessionists, conquered after a four years' war, and the radical majority of the Republican party, who have prolonged their struggle against the Union for more than another year, and thus far successfully); but its patriotism, such as it is, is perfectly intelligible from the Republican stand-point, and only from such a stand-point can a professed Republican, desiring the unity of the nation, with no sinister purpose, regard complacently the Philadelphia Convention.

The *Times'* insincerity is patent from still another point of view.

The Philadelphia Convention is a no-party convention. It cannot, therefore, make any party tests the standard of admission. If it were a Democratic Convention, Mr. Fernando Wood would have to cool his heels outside the door as he did at Chicago, as he has done at Albany for many a year. If it were a Democratic Convention, Mr. Benjamin Wood, who in the *Daily News* opposed the candidates of the Democratic party in the last national election, in the last State election, in the last city election, and who is a straightforward man as well as a modest one, would never think of asking admission. If it were a Republican Convention, we suppose that to-day, no man who said, as Mr. Seward did, "the Union cannot be maintained by force," that "a Union of force was a despotism," that "he did not know what the Union would be worth if saved by the use of the sword," could be admitted; but if that were pardoned, his preference (since he is hopeless now of the Presidency) for the Premiership of two administrations over fidelity to his party and the seclusion of Auburn, would certainly exclude him. But party tests do not apply to a no-party convention, and if Mr. Fernando Wood or Mr. Seward present themselves at Philadelphia, thus avowing their accordance with the objects of the call, and are duly elected to represent anybody, no test will exclude them which will not empty the Convention. It is, therefore, as much out of place for Mr. Weed to refuse to sit in the Convention alongside Mr. Pendleton for his copperheadism, as it would be for Mr. Pendleton to refuse to sit alongside Mr. Weed because he always denounces radicals and then votes with them, or because, "corrupting Legislatures, he makes all good government impossible," or because he is six feet high, or for any other inappropriate reason. Has he been duly elected to represent any district? Does he approve the call? If yea, then he must be admitted; if nay, then he must be excluded.

If the balancing of the *Times*, which will doubtless be prolonged till the 14th of August, had no sinister intent in it; if it were to act upon its present opinion of Copperheads and Rebels as it has never acted upon its past opinions of the radicals, all that would not concern the Philadelphia Convention. It may go or stay. Small politics are impossible amid great events. This is a large country. There are many States in it and a few Territories, occupied by several millions of inhabitants. Their representatives in this National Convention will be engaged in representing their constituents; in seeking unity for a divided and distracted nation, which is momentous business; not in regarding the small phobias of Mr. Weed, nor the clever balancings on Mr. Raymond's rope.

In defining beforehand the objects of the Convention, in prescribing beforehand the terms of representation, those who planned it, and whom the extraordinary favor of the people will enable to carry it through successfully, have probably made it impossible that it should be a bob to any party kite, and equally impossible that any squad of political bankrupts should get a price for their staying or their going, or should be able to ruin, having failed to rule.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Fourth District,

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,

OFFICE, SPRING GARDEN HALL.
COR. THIRTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, embracing the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, that the Annual Tax for 1866, upon Incomes, Licenses, Pianos, Watches, etc., is now due, and will be received at this Office without penalty, until the 28th day of July inclusive.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,

7 17 10t COLLECTOR.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

OFFICE OF THE TARR HOMESTEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN CENTS a share, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th instant.

Transfer books will close on the 18th, and reopen on the 25th.

7 16 9t C. HIESKELL, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due August 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date.

7 19 11t* WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—That we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, 18,000 patients and the medical profession will testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 7 14 sw6t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age especially, when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

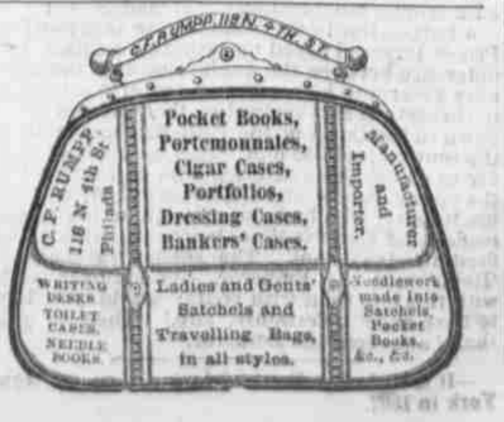
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp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Manufacturer and Importer
Pocket Books,
Portemonnaies,
Cigar Cases,
Portfolios,
Dressing Cases,
Bankers' Cases.
Writing Desks, Toilet Cases, Needle Books.
Ladies and Gents' Satchels and Travelling Bags, in all styles.
Needlework made into Satchels, Pocket Books, &c., &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE CRESSON SPRINGS,

On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

JOHN HAVENS,
6 23sw2m Proprietor of Stages.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill c
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL.
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY.
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

SUMMER TRAVEL,

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3·30 P. M., and 5·15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mtp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·45 P. M.
Freight	11·23 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4·45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 28 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27wfm3m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tt PROPRIETORS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.

7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

The Saturday 4½ P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

6 15 tmw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONISTS,

TOURISTS,

AND

Pleasure Seekers

TO

NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street.

N. VAN HORN,
6 13wfm2m Passenger Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.

GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12·25.
2·00 P. M., Accommodation due 6 P. M.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express due 7·05

Returning will leave Cape Island—

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·07.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Express, due 8·22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 76§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 1 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.)

THE CITY DEMOCRACY IN COUNCIL.—Yesterday a convention of delegates elected by the Democratic citizens of each of the election divisions in the several Wards of the city of Philadelphia, assembled at National Guards' Hall, Race street, below Sixth, to revise the rules for the government of the Democratic party. The meeting was called to order by the nomination of Richardson L. Wright as President, which was unanimously confirmed. Messrs. John K. Zeilin, John Robbins, Jr., and T. E. Gaskill were elected Secretaries. Mr. Joseph Mehaffy was appointed Treasurer. Messrs. Edward A. Tress and Patrick Donahue were appointed Messenger and Doorkeeper respectively.

The convention was quite full, every precinct in the city being represented.

The following nominations were made for permanent President:—Richardson L. Wright and George A. Quigley.

Mr. Wright having received 110 votes to Mr. Quigley's 51, was declared elected.

Mr. Wright briefly thanked the delegates for the honor conferred upon him. He was glad to be able to assert that a brighter day was dawning for the Democratic party. He knew that all the gentlemen present were here for the pure object of perpetuating and strengthening the Democratic party. They were here without any ulterior object, simply for amending the rules governing the Democratic party, and he felt sure harmony would attend their deliberations.

Messrs. William Loughlin and Richard Ludlow were unanimously elected Vice-Presidents. The temporary secretaries, treasurer, and doorkeepers were appointed permanent officers.

Mr. A. J. Lechler moved to amend rule 1 so that the elections of judges and inspectors of elections should occur on the first Monday in September instead of the second Monday in August. He stated that the August convention would remain in session eight or ten days, and all action should be deferred until their adjournment.

Mr. Quigley favored the substitution of the fourth Monday in August, as otherwise sufficient time would not be allowed the candidates to organize for the political campaign. He was not in favor of making arrangements with gentlemen who did not call themselves Democrats. He would not allow outside parties to break up their good old-time organization. Sooner than that, he would welcome defeat for the safety of the Democratic party. He did not see the use of adjourning action in order to see what action a national convention would take. The Democratic party hold the reins of power in their hands, and they should keep them.

Hon. John James declared that when bad men conspire together against the right, good men should unite. When the Kelleys, the Forneys, and the O'Neills hang together, all true opponents of them should fight them with all the weapons they could obtain.

Dr. Sites stated that there were several movements on foot which required time to perfect them. They were movements entirely within the Democratic party, and time only was required to enable all the movements to be carried out that the Democratic party should hold the power. When the Johnson men were heard, it would be found that they had the same purposes as the Democratic party. He knew no reason why the party should throw cold water on a movement which would greatly intensify the strength of the Democratic party. When the movement was perfected, all would be ready for a quick campaign. He favored the original amendment, in order to obtain the needed time.

The amendment to name the fourth Monday in August was voted down, and the first Monday in September was agreed to as the date of division elections.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST ON JOSEPH MURPHY.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of Joseph Murphy, who died from the effects of a stab received at Girard Park, on Monday week, was resumed yesterday.

Oscar Allison, sworn.—I reside at No. 718 North Nineteenth street; was at Girard Park on Monday week; don't know the prisoner nor the deceased personally; the affair at the Park was about 7 o'clock in the evening, and it occurred between the gate and the house; there was a party of men there, and one of them struck a woman; don't know who the woman was; a man then took it up for the woman; don't know if it was Murphy; I left the Park and went towards the gate, and saw a police officer; called to him, and told him there was going to be a fight; he said it was none of my business; don't know the policeman; his number was 557; he turned and went towards the road; got on a car and rode off; I returned to the scene of the fight, saw defendant strike a woman; a man interfered; he had a moustache and side whiskers; he was pointed out as Murphy; a man then pulled out a knife, and he made a stab at the man who struck the woman; a stab was then made at Murphy; don't know if he was struck or not; Murphy fell when Burns made the stab at him; don't know what became of Burns; there were twelve or thirteen men in the fight; the knife was a long one, with a narrow handle; Burns took the knife out of his pocket. I saw him do it.

William Richardson, sworn—I was at the Park, and I think I saw Burns; I know Murphy; had been in his company once or twice before; there was a fight half way up the lane; I went up and asked who it was; I saw two men on the ground together; one was Murphy, but the other was not Burns; both men were covered with blood; defendant kicked at Murphy; I pushed him away, and he drew a knife, and swore he would use it; I did not see him use it on any one; I knocked Burns down; don't know what became of him after that; all the male friends of Burns were in the attack on Murphy, and kicked him once in a while; don't know when Murphy was cut.

John R. Denny, a bricklayer, testified that he was at the Park and saw the whole of the row; saw several men on the man who had the quarrel with the woman; saw Richardson, the former witness, reach over, take the Park police officer by the hair, and tell him that if he was not quiet he would smack his mouth; saw Burns knocked down and fall with his head against a tree; he tried to get away and ran into a field; was followed and struck again; did not see a knife in Burns' hand, and did not believe Murphy was stabbed during the fight.

Anna Gearing testified to seeing a knife in Burns' hand while the fight was going on, and saw him go into the fight with it; some one called out that he had a knife, and one of Murphy's friends followed him in; he came out soon after; saw no one else with a knife.

Jacob Dunnet, policeman, sworn—I am No. 557; I have no regular station; I was on duty on that day at the Girard Avenue Stables, three or four squares from the Park; I was in the Park twice; did not see Burns there; I was told that there was a fight in the Park as I was just outside of it, and I said I had no business to attend to anything in the Park without a warrant; I admit in going into the Park I was where I had no business to be; I was a new hand, and didn't know.

The jury, after a brief deliberation, rendered a verdict that Murphy died from the effects of a stab inflicted by Owen Burns. The accused was thereupon committed for trial.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—Before Recorder Eneu, yesterday, a hearing was had in the case of Aaron S. Blackman, Captain of the schooner *Daniel J. Birch*, which ran into a rowboat on Monday afternoon, off Windmill Island, causing the drowning of Michael Rourk. The testimony showed that the boat, which contained fifteen or sixteen men, was coming from the island to this side of the river, the deceased sitting at the bow of it; that the schooner was tacking, and that the Captain was at the wheel; he was called to sheer off, but did not do so until it was too late. Rourk was knocked into the water and came up near the stern, but sunk before he could be reached. All the men in the boat but one got upon the schooner, and were put ashore by the Captain. As the casualty seemed to be accidental, the Captain was discharged.

A DRUNKEN FREAK.—James Phillips was arrested for driving the horse and wagon of Mr. G. A. Nugent from in front of Herkness' Bazaar. Several witnesses testified that he was intoxicated at the time, and he was fined.

THAT WIGWAM.—The arrangements for the erection of the wigwam for the accommodation of the Philadelphia Convention have been completed. The plans are now in the hands of the architect. They will be rapidly carried into execution, and the building probably completed by the 10th of August. The wigwam will be the most extensive pyramid of canvas ever erected in the United States. It will exceed in size the ever-memorable wigwam in which the Chicago Convention of 1860 assembled. It will seat ten thousand persons. A special gallery for ladies will be a prominent feature of the building. It will be erected on the Central Skating Park of Dr. Jansen, at Fifteenth and Wallace streets, and will occupy nearly all of that large quadrilateral.

HOSPITAL NEWS.—William Witton, aged twenty-eight years, residing at Allen's lane, Mount Airy, had both of his legs broken by falling from a third-story window of McCallum's mill.

David Eisenberry, a driver on the Hestonville railroad, had both shoulders dislocated by being thrown from his car.

Michael Quillen was severely injured by being thrown from the fourth story of a store on Dock street, while he was engaged in hoisting goods.

A lad named James Myers fell from a tree at Germantown, and broke his arm.

AN INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of William McAllister, who was drowned on Sunday off Greenwich Point by the upsetting of a rowboat, two other lads being drowned at the same time. The testimony was to the effect that the oarsmen stood up in the boat to shift the oars, and the motion imparted to it by this caused it to capsize. The young men were drowned in endeavoring to swim to the shore. The body of Michael Berry another of the victims, was recovered on the Jersey shore yesterday.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Yesterday afternoon, before Recorder Eneu, George Dyer was charged, on the oath of George Creesy, with assault and battery. It appears that on Thursday last the prosecutor went to Dyer's house to reprimand him for abusive language which he alleges defendant had used towards him. Dyer said he did not know him. He then told him who he was when, defendant seized him by the throat and commenced beating him. Dyer was held in $500 bail to answer.

A WAIF.—A female infant, apparently three weeks old, was found last night on the steps in the rear of the Jayne building, by Officer Collum, of the Reserves, and was taken in charge temporarily by Mrs. Lakemeyer, of Carter street. The infant was neatly dressed, and was wrapped in a cloak.

FALLING OF A WALL.—A portion of the new foundation wall on the south portion of the lot where the new *Ledger* building is to be erected, fell yesterday afternoon, but no one was injured. There did not seem to be a bountiful supply of mortar used in building it.

LAYING A WATER MAIN.—Workmen are now engaged laying a 10-inch water main on Sixth street, from Somerset street to Reading Railroad. Petitions have been presented for the extension of this pipe to Frankford.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about half-past 11 o'clock last night was caused by the burning of an extensive lampblack manufactory beyond the Wire Bridge. The entire structure and contents were destroyed.

DEATH OF A SHIP-BUILDER.—James House, a well-known ship-builder in Kensington, died yesterday. Mr. House at one time represented the Nineteenth Ward in Common Council.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of Peter Salter, colored, who was drowned from off a barge in the Delaware a few days ago, was recovered yesterday.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a man, supposed to be one of the three that were drowned last Sunday afternoon, came ashore yesterday at Gloucester.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—Additional subscriptions to Mayor McMichael:—I. B., $50; J. R. R., $10. Total, thus far, $2738.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 28

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 §

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans Home Fund, $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,0 0
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6 000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5 000
100 Gents' Gold Watches 200 each	20 000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6 000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2 500
40 Sewing Machines $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41 000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammoth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express, or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription, and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Tickets also for sale by
F. NOLENS & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 210 West FOURTH Street,
P. O. Box 655. Wilmington, Delaware.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from a charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 7 23 1m

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS EVENING,
second night of the distinguished tragedian,
JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH,
in his popular character of D'ARTAGNAN, in the grand Romantic Play, entitled THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
Second appearance in Philadelphia of the celebrated
M'ME SCHELLER.
The popular and brilliant actor,
MR. L. R. SHEWELL.
THE THREE GUARDSMEN EVERY EVENING.

SÆNGERBUND SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL,
On THURSDAY, July 26,
On SMITH'S ISLAND.
Commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.

It is the aim of the Society to make the Picnic a private one, as much as practicable, without being exclusive, and they have for this reason made arrangements with

Mr. JOHN SMITH,
Proprietor of the Island,

to have entire possession of the Boats for the day, so that none but Ticket-holders can be admitted.

Tickets, 50 cents,
Admitting one person, including fare,

Can be had of:—
J. Walker N. W. corner Fourth and Chesnut streets.
J. Steppacher, No. 531 Chesnut street.
F. Lakemeyer, corner Carter street and Exchange place and at the Sængerbund Hall, No. 411 and 413 Callowhill street. 7 24 3t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain. I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, }
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT, }
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95 000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55 956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253 030 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
John D. Taylor,

Samuel E. Stokes,
J. F. Penistan,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,

Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,

ALFRED S. GILLETT,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,

Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,

John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1§

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 20, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at TWENTY-FOURTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.,
On SATURDAY,
July 28, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the
SOUTH STREET UNITED STATES HOSPITAL,
viz.:

6 Frame Buildings,
1 Frame Sink,
12 Closets,
1 Upright Boiler,
1 Cooking Range,
2 Wash troughs,
5 Iron Hoppers,
3 Iron Soil Containers,
6 Iron sinks,
2 Wooden Sinks,
5 Iron Bath-tubs,
1 Cedar Tank,
1 Flagstaff,
Counters, Shelving, Drawers, etc.,
68 feet of 1½-inch Gas-Pipe,
190 feet of 1-inch Gas-Pipe,
389 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,

119 feet of ½-inch Gas-Pipe,
571 feet of ⅜-inch Gas-Pipe,
114 feet of ¼-inch Gas-Pipe,
73 feet of 1½-inch Iron Water-Pipe,
39 feet of 3-inch Cast-iron Pipe,
382 feet of Lead Pipe (assorted sizes),
51 Gas Pendants,
29 Pendant Arms,
22 Bibb-Cocks,
9 Stop-Cocks,
15 Pillar-Cocks,
11,200 Bricks in Pavement;
Also a lot of Board Fencing.

The Frame Buildings contain about 13,920 feet Hemlock Scantling, 14,720 feet Flooring and Tongued Boards, 22,970 feet Rough Boards, 942 feet Shelving.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds. A deposit of twenty (20) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance immediately after the sale.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedules of lots seen upon application at this office.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within fourteen (14) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The South Street City Passenger Railway cars pass the Hospital every five minutes.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Qr. Master General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 21 6t Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises,
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,
On THURSDAY, August 2, 1866,
the following described lot of Quartermasters' stores:—

100 cords wood.
12,000 feet oak and ash plank (wheelwright's stuff)
9,000 feet matched flooring.
1,400 pieces six-light sash 8 by 10, glazed.
20,000 feet assorted lumber.
2,000 feet square timber, 10 by 12.
40 kegs cut nails.
30 army wagons.
15 carts.
1 dead-horse wagon.
1 water wagon, iron.
6 hose carriages and reels.
12 sets harness (four horse).
20 sets harness (Ambulance)
15 sets cart harness.
25 riding saddles, bridles, head-halters, curry-combs, and horse-brushes.
25 white-wash brushes, water-buckets, shovels, spades, picks and paulins.
15 cooking stoves.
20 heating stoves.
1 lot castings, fire-bricks, etc., for cook stoves (new), office desks, tables, chairs, benches, matting, wardrobes, cupboards.
2 letter presses.
2 grindstones.
1 grindstone, large, 4 feet diameter, 8 inch face (new).
50 ladders.
50 fire-hooks
8 platform scales, large.
4 counter scales.
4 warehouse trucks, blocks and falls.
69 iron bedsteads.
300 blankets.
About 10,000 pounds grain sacks.
1 scow, 20 by 60 feet, but little used.
1 set mathematical instruments.
1 spirit level and tripod.
1 surveyor's compass, target, etc.
About 3000 feet gum hose, 2 and 2½ inch (new) with couplings and nozzles, complete.
5,000 feet gum hose, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, and 2½, with couplings and nozzles, partly worn.
100 brass cocks, angle-valves, etc. worn.

ALSO, 20 HORSES.

Together with a large quantity of other property, not above enumerated.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O. 7 20 11t

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines
One Guide Mill (complete). 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws.
Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers.
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.
One box Lacings (leather).
Three boxes Belting.
One Gun-screw Machine
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls Gum Packing.
Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department.
JOSEPH SMITH,
6 19tuth13t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids, and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
7 16 18t Department of Washington.

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,
Jeremiah Hacker,
Joshua H. Morris,
Richard Wood,

Richard Cadbury,
Henry Haines,
T. Wistar Brown,
William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 26§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
June 30, 1866

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A. M., 30th July, 1866.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 40,000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require, commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than one thousand tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will be likewise received for the delivery of (12,000) tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delays in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue of the District.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of coal, in the quantity or quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau, then and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 30th day of June, 1866, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificates.

(Place.)
(Date.) (Signed) A. B.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 30th of June, 1866, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed), C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AS TO GUARANTORS

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOR THE —— DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF ——.

Be it known, that on this —— day of ——, A. D., 18—, at my office above named, —— —— and —— ——, the guarantors named in the foregoing guarantee, and known to me as such, severally appeared and made oath that they are worth, respectively, above all indebtedness, the sums set against their several names as follows, viz:—

—— ——, $——.
—— ——, $——.

And I hereby certify that by the books and records in this office it appears that said parties, at the last annual assessment of internal revenue in this revenue district, to wit, on the —— day of ——, A. D., 18—, were assessed upon property and income of the following value, viz., The said —— ——, $——, the said —— ——, $——.

Witness my hand:— G. H., Assessor. [6 29 4t]

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 260 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 17, 1866.

Separate Sealed Proposals, to be endorsed "Proposals for Chain and Bar Iron," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, July 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles, which are required for immediate use at the Washington Navy Yard, viz:—

200,000 (two hundred thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1½ inch diameter and 15 inches long.
90,000 (ninety thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1¼ inch diameter and 13½ inches long.
40 000 (forty thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1 1-16 inch diameter and 13 inches long.
5000 (five thousand) pounds 3¾ inch round Bar Iron, refined.
2000 (two thousand) pounds 3½ inch round Bar Iron.
1500 (fifteen hundred) pounds 1½ inch round Bar Iron.
2000 (two thousand) pounds 2½ inch round Bar Iron.

The above articles to be delivered at Washington Navy Yard, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation, subject to inspection, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing.

Sufficient guarantee for prompt delivery will be required of successful bidders.

CALVIN C. JACKSON,
7 19 6t Paymaster U. S. Navy.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Alarmed at Their Own Shadows.

WE are getting very tired of hearing the silly cry uttered by the Democracy in regard to a radical scheme to destroy the Union. If it was originated for the purpose of deceiving a nation of uneducated Hottentots, or of blinding the perceptions of the lower hands of a British manufactory, we could see its object; but by what right the leaders of a party claiming to represent the people dare to treat their constituents as though they were idiots, we cannot see. It is a positive insult to the intelligence of every reader of a Democratic journal to be told that the men who have carried the Union safe through a terrible war have now, at the hour of their triumph, determined to ruin that nation which they have sacrificed so much to save. It amounts to the same thing as though their leaders said to the patrons of their papers:—"We know you have not mind enough to judge for yourselves, and we have decided to control your passions by giving you a watch-word, which, if it does lack intelligence, at least has a popular sound." Such is really the appearance of such appeals, such invocation in favor of the Union, such denunciation of those whose course does not run parallel with their own.

There is, to a thinking mind, an almost ludicrous inconsistency to hear HENRY A. WISE and C. L. VALLANDIGHAM accuse the Republican party of opposition to the Union. Who are they, and who is their party, that they set themselves up as judges of the action of the Northern masses? Is their record so pure, is their devotion to the nation so undoubted, that they need not fear to have their reputation sullied, and are thus enabled to devote themselves to watching and lecturing their opponents? We do not think that if the question of loyalty was to be left to the decision of one or the other party, that the people would lean on the Democracy, and trust their assurances in opposition to those of the tried defenders of our political faith.

The thunders they fulminate have been forged for them by a timid and jealous member of the Republican party, and with the eager faith of desperation they are repeating the RAYMOND bugbear with variations. The absurd story about the causes of the passage of General PAINE's resolution, directing the delivery to the Northern States of their quota of arms in the national armory, has been exploded by the Democracy itself. What possible cause of alarm there can be in the adoption of a custom which has existed since the foundation of our Government, we cannot detect. The very action over which they are now so much excited is the same which they so bitterly defended in 1860, and under rather more suspicious circumstances. It was complained against JOHN B. FLOYD that he gave their quota to the Southern States, knowing that they would be used to destroy the Government, and yet his action was defended on the ground of custom.

It was from the ranks of the Democracy that his vindication came, and now, when the war is over and peace restored, it is a dreadful plot of evil men to destroy the land because to the loyal States is allotted their proportion of arms and ammunition. The fact that the previous question was moved has fearfully alarmed the Democracy, totally forgetting, as they do, that almost all measures have of late years been thus adopted. In fact, we do not believe that RAYMOND or the intelligent portion of the Democracy have the least belief in the existence of this bugaboo. They do it to blind the ignorant, and they laugh in their sleeves at the panic their absurdities have created. And upon this bare suspicion they have erected all their discoveries of the treason of the Republican party; and on this groundwork are those who have fought with us during the war expected to side with those who have sought to ruin in the past, and are seeking to rule or ruin now.

The assault upon a fortress is often best repulsed by a sally, and such should be our tactics. Let us not let the enemy recover from a hopeless attack upon our immovable bulwarks; but not content with holding our own, let us seek to rout them in their own camp. Will the writings of these false prophets of the people since the conclusion of the war bear inspection? Will they not rather show that treason lurks on their side and not on ours? Did not the Chicago *Times* and other leading Democratic journals urge upon the President the propriety, the necessity, of inflicting upon the country a *coup d'etat?* Was not Congress to be broken up, and some other substituted in its place? Does not the *World* daily instigate such conduct, by terming the legal and loyal representatives of the people the "Rump?" Do not all their actions and all their advice tend to alarm thinking men, when they imagine the possibility of their getting into power?

Let the Democracy first clear its skirts of all the contaminations of treason, let it purify its garments and stand forth spotless, before it seeks to cover us with the slime with which it has been for years disfigured; and that it has not as yet purified itself is evident from its tone, its principles, its affiliation with treason, and its defense and friendship for traitors. Until it does, let us have no mere *ignis fatuus* conjured up, to terrify the weak and deceive the simple. The American people are a thinking people, and will judge for themselves. They will feel it an insult to have such concoctions forced upon them as RAYMOND and his Democratic friends have sought to administer, and will force back upon the insulter the poisoned chalice which was being held to their lips.

THE SALUTE OF one hundred guns, the cheers of the Republican members, and the shaking of hands which greeted the admission of the Tennessee delegation, afford the best evidence of the falsity of the charge of the Democracy that the Union party was opposed to having the South once more in the halls of Congress. The moment that a sense of duty would admit of their reception, that moment they were received with open arms. And thus would we welcome all Southern States, if they would learn from the example of Tennessee, and go and do likewise.

The Latest Manœuvre of the Gas Trust.

ALTHOUGH for the last few weeks we have heard little of the doings of the Select Council Committee to investigate the Gas Trust, yet the members of that body, headed by the indomitable Colonel PAGE, and urged forward by Mr. HENRY W. GRAY, have been uncovering a series of most astonishing transactions, which will be laid before the public in good time. From the very inception of the Committee until to-day, every step in the process of examining the accounts of the Board of Trustees has been met by a determined refusal on the part of the officers of the Gas Works. With a pertinacity which shows the vital reliance they place on keeping their conduct unknown, they have used every means to delay investigation—to prevent the public knowing what it has a right to know; in fact, to support themselves in the position of irresponsible sovereigns, instead of responsible servants of the people.

Notwithstanding, however, their frantic efforts to prevent the examination, the Committee have never ceased their labors, and have already laid bare many a little bargain which will cause some surprise among our readers. Settling in his own mind that an investigation was needed, the member from the Fifth Ward, Colonel JAMES PAGE, determined to prosecute his investigation to the very end; and regardless of all the threats and attacks of the Gas Office, has kept on the even tenor of his way, and intends thus to keep on until a full exhibit of how these stewards have managed their trust has been placed before the public. Finding that all efforts to intimidate him have utterly failed, they have now turned their attacks upon HENRY W. GRAY, Esq., the leader of that branch of the Republicans who desire to have the accounts exposed. Mr. GRAY is member from the Fifteenth Ward, the Ward in which the Gas Works are situated, and in which many of the employes reside. He has faithfully discharged all his duties as a representative, and has displayed qualifications which render him one of the most valuable members of Councils. From the outset of the motion of Colonel PAGE, he favored an examination, wisely arguing that, if all was right, then no opposition could be received from the officials, and that, if anything was wrong, the sooner it was revealed the better. On his head, therefore, has been emptied all the vials of official wrath. *The Gas Office, fearful of the revelations about to be made, and furious at the honesty displayed by Mr. H. W. GRAY, has determined to defeat him at the coming election.* To accomplish this end, a certain gentleman connected with the Gas Office has been going around the Fifteenth Ward with a list, and inviting residents to agree to come to the primary elections, and there select delegates who will, in the Convention on the fourth Tuesday of August, support a Mr. JOHN J. KERSEY, as the opponent of Mr. GRAY. Now, against Mr. KERSEY personally we have nothing; but we know one thing about Mr. KERSEY which is quite enough, *and that is, he is favored by the Gas Trust, and is totally opposed to any real investigation.* He will not object to a little whitewashing of the Board, he will have a little show of an examination, but so far as a real investigation is concerned, he will oppose it with all his strength. Now, we are among those who like to have all public transactions open to the people. We are opposed to close corporations, secret sessions, or any such devices to blind those who are entitled to know. Consequently, without any personal feeling against Mr. KERSEY, we shall do all we can to prevent his election. Our reasons may be put briefly:—

1. Mr. GRAY has proved an honest and valuable member, and should he be defeated, the loss would be felt at the very time when his influence is most needed to expose what we are now convinced is a vast fraud.

2. We do not believe in a board of public servants endeavoring to either cajole or coerce a representative, nor do we believe that a corporation has a right to prostitute its power to control a popular election.

3. We want to know, for scientific reasons, how coke can be made out of slate or out of an alloy of iron. And unless Mr. GRAY is returned, this interesting question will remain unsettled. For these reasons, and many others, we want to see Mr. GRAY reelected to Select Council.

One word to the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward. Mr. GRAY has proved himself a good Councilman, and has truly represented your interests. His position is such as to hold out no inducement to dishonesty, and he has ever acted most uprightly. When such a man is secured, it is to your advantage to retain him in the public service. He has been tried and found faithful, and if you allow another to take his place, on you and your votes will rest the responsibility of allowing the Gas Trust to go unexamined, and of being controlled by a corrupt Board, using you as puppets to serve its own ends and hide its own, to say the least, suspicious transactions. Will you allow yourselves to be thus used?

The Cholera Has Come and We Are Unprotected.

WE call upon the proper officers of our city to summon *at once* a special meeting of Councils, to perform that duty which, with an almost criminal negligence, they have heretofore neglected. We know that members have learned to prate of the fidelity which they have practised in the discharge of their duties as representatives, but we fear that the members of Councils have mistaken meanness for economy. Taxes are paid into the City Treasury in order that they may be expended in doing good to those who contribute. Whenever, therefore, a necessity arises which demands an expenditure of money, we care not how large the sum may be, if there is a proven necessity that sum should be supplied. A few weeks since the Board of Health asked an appropriation of $20,000. Now there is no body whose demands should be more immediately complied with than those of the Board of Health in a cholera season; yet the same Council whose committee goes to visit the Boudinot lands, taking in Chicago and St. Louis on their way to Snyder county, cuts off this asked-for sum, and knowing the consequences, reduces it to $10,000. *The result is that all the inspectors created when cholera was threatened, will be discharged on next Tuesday, just as cholera has arrived.* At this very time, when all possible help is needed, all help whatever is removed. This may be wisdom and sound discretion, but we cannot see it, and the people will not see it, when, after the scourge has passed us, these members come before them for re-election. We therefore call for a special meeting, in order that the duty unperformed may be fulfilled. It is necessary for the public safety that the inspectors be not discharged, and a meeting of Councils *must* be held, in order to remedy the evil. *Let it be called at once.*

HON. JOHN COVODE.—We are glad to see that it is probable that in the next Congress we will have an old veteran, "oft in danger tried," as one of the Representatives from our State. The Republican Convention of the Twenty-first District has unanimously nominated for member of Congress the Hon. JOHN COVODE.

Mr. COVODE is too well known as a thorough patriot and Pennsylvanian to need any commendation from us. His record is that of an unswerving, unadulterated Unionist, and his whole public career has merited for him the title of "Honest John." We may need such a man during the days yet to come, and his experience in investigating corruption may prove invaluable.

His opponent is General JOHN L. DAWSON, for four years representative. Mr. DAWSON is said to be the ablest Democrat in the House; but, notwithstanding his high personal character, we have no doubt but that "Honest JOHN" will in the next House occupy a seat from Pennsylvania.

LORD BULWER.—We see by the latest European advices that Sir EDWARD LYTTON BULWER has been created a Peer, under the title of Baron BULWER, of Kenelworth. This promotion is most deserved, and will probably account for the omission of Lord BULWER in the formation of Earl DERBY's Cabinet. In Great Britain a proper reward is held out to genius, and literary celebrities seldom fail to acquire a title. Within late years there has been a number of instances. THOMAS B MACAULEY was made a Lord, MONKTON MILNES was created Lord HOUGHTON, and Sir E. B. LYTTON is Lord BULWER. When such palpable rewards are extended as the recompense for success, we cannot wonder that so many strive to win and succeed in securing the prize.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Wednesday, July 25, 1866. }

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices, with one or two exceptions, were steady. Government bonds are inactive and lower. New 5·20s sold at 104¾, a decline of ¼; and 7·30s at 102⅞@103, a decline of ⅛. 98⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 109 for 6s of 1881; and 106⅛ for old 5-20s. City loans are in fair demand at full prices; the new issue sold at 97½, no change; and old do. at 94½, an advance of ½.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 38¾@39, an advance of 2¼ on the closing price last evening; Camden and Amboy at 122@123; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; Minehill at 55, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31½, no change; 58½ for was bid for Norristown; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 64 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; and 44½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Union sold at 42½. 21 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 53 for Chesnut and Walnut; 18¼ for Hestonville; and 13 for Ridge avenue.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 26½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34½ for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 80 for Morris Canal common; and 120 for Morris Canal preferred.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 225 was bid for North America; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 53 for Penn Township; 54 for Girard; and 65½ for City.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 150¼; 11 A. M., 150; 12 M., 149⅞; 1 P. M., 150.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$600 City 6s, old....	94	62 sh Pa R..lots..b5	56
$1000 do.....new	97¼	7 sh do.........	56
$1300 do.....mun	97¼	100 sh Ph & E......	31½
$1000 Sch Nav 6s 82.	81	100 sh Keystone Zinc	1
20 sh Cam & Am......	123	3 sh Minehill......	55
12 sh do...b5..	122	400 sh Cat of lts..b10	38¾
100 sh Broad Top....	16	100 sh do....b10	38¾

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

				Buying	Selling
American Gold				149½	150
American Silver, ¼s and ½s				140	....
Compound Interest Notes:—					
"	"	June,	1864....	13	13½
"	"	July,	1864....	12½	12¾
"	"	August,	1864....	12	12½
"	"	October,	1864....	11	11½
"	"	Dec.,	1864....	10	10½
"	"	May,	1865....	7½	8
"	"	August,	1865....	6½	6¾
"	"	Sept.,	1865....	5½	6
"	"	October	1865....	5¼	5½

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is very abundant at low rates, and any borrower of fair credit is supplied at five per cent. Among brokers the rates are 5@6 per cent. In commercial paper no change. Best names sell about as cheap as call loans, and may be quoted 5@5½ per cent. Parties competent to judge of the crop prospects of the West speak in glowing terms of the spring wheat in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, etc., and are sure the farmers will have a large surplus to exchange for goods. The corn crop is also very promising, and, no accident intervening, corn and wheat must be abundant and cheaper."

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The ease and cheapness of the market for money are more conspicuous this week than at any time since the summer season set in. The rates are 4@5 per cent. per annum to the stock-brokers, and 5@6 per cent. on prime merchant paper. The Stock Exchange brokers are not large borrowers, as the Government securities are quiet and the Railway speculation unsettled. The latter has a more *Bullish* appearance to-day than on Monday, and it is possible that fresh combinations may soon be entered upon to advance some of the New York and Western stocks. The fall in prices since last week has already attracted orders to buy, and the advance of the day from the cheapest sales of last night and early this forenoon, is, in several instances (Erie being the most conspicuous), 1½@2 per cent."

—The news by the *Scotia* is financially unimportant, except as relates to the advance of United States securities in London, the quotations for which and British consols were as subjoined on the dates mentioned:—

	July 7.	July 12	July 14
Consols	87¼@⅜	87¼@87⅜	87¼@87½
United States 5·20s	66¾@67	67¼@67½	67½@68
Illinois Central R R	75½@76½	75¾@76½	76 @76½
Erie Railroad	38 @38½	39½@ —	39¾@40¼

—The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending July 21, 1866, and for the season:—

	For the week.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co..	41,480	531,199
Pennsylvania Coal Co	946	10,836
Total tons	42,426	644,950
For the same period last year:—		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co..	17,750	377,646
Pennsylvania Coal Co	355	18,312
Total tons	18,105	395,958

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 25.—The stock of Cotton here is very small, and mostly consists of grades below good ordinary, which description is least inquired after. Small sales of middling upland at 36@37c.

In Quercitron Bark no sales have come under our notice.

There is very little Cloverseed or Timothy here, and prices are entirely nominal. Small sales of Flaxseed at $3·35.

The Flour Market is rather firmer and there is rather more inquiry. Sales of 1000 barrels Northwestern extra family, and 1300 barrels City Mills extra on secret terms. Also small lots for the supply of the home consumers at $7@7·75 ₱ barrel for superfine; $8@8·75 for extras; $9@11 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. and $12·50@14·50 for fancy, as to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $5·75@6, and Pennsylvania Corn Meal at $4·25 ₱ barrel.

There is a better feeling in Wheat, and we advance our quotations 5c. ₱ bush.; sales of 2100 bush. new Delaware red at $2·65; and 1400 bush club at $2. There is no white offering. Rye is steady at $1. Corn is lower; sales of yellow at 91c. Oats are unchanged; sales of new Delaware at 55c., and old Western at the same figure.

Whisky quiet; sales of Pennsylvania at $2·23@2·25, and Ohio at $2·29.

TRIAL OF GENERALS SWEENEY AND SPEAR.—The trial of Generals Sweeney and Spear, and Colonel Meehan, for a breach of the Neutrality laws, will take place to-day before Judge Smalley, United States District Judge, at Windsor, Vermont.

—A young lady in Meade township, Pennsylvania, recently killed a young man whom she loved, but who did not love her, by placing "love powders" in his food.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6mip

☞ THE HAHNEMANN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION, June 1st, 1866.

Capital Stock, all paid in.........		$200,000 00
ASSETS.		
United States Registered Bonds...	$80,000·00	
Ohio State Bonds..................	20,000·00	
First Mortgage on Real Estate.....	20,000 00	
United States 6 per cent and 7 3-10 Bonds..........	7,000 00	
Bank Stocks.......	16,000·00	
Railroad and other Bonds and Stocks..............	25,000·00	
Cash on hand and on deposit......	28,850·00	
Furniture and other property.....	2,000·00	
Premiums, interest, etc., received	5,750 20	
Notes and Premiums due and unpaid..........	8,924·48	
		$214,433 68
Expenditures..........		6,709 63

Liabilities none, except for policies issued.

H. M. CHAPIN, President.
ASHER S. MILES, Secretary.

Dake & Crank, Superintendents at South Eastern Agency, Philadelphia.
J. H. P. Frost, General Agent for Eastern Pennsylvania, No. 113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
D. C. Dake and J. F. Crank, General Agents for New Jersey, Trenton. 7 25 w 2t

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the WILLOW GLEN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 427 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia on WEDNESDAY, August 2, 1866, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Business of importance will then be submitted, and determined by a stock vote.
7 24 3t JAMES W. CONRAD, President.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office, No 224 South Delaware Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, July 20th, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after July 31st, 1866.
7 21 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

☞ THE BALLOON "CRESCENT CITY" is now on Exhibition at the enclosure in CAMDEN, nearly opposite the West Jersey Hotel. Topical Ascensions made in all calm weather, day and night. Detached Ascensions on SATURDAY (weather permitting) by Prof. PAULLIN. Cross by West Jersey boat, right foot of Market street 1t*

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 w3

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES

CATARRH AND ASTHMA,

Disordered Functions of

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS

MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,

WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

Treated with unprecedented success by

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq. No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
J. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
J. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.

Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be careful in conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Repaired and Warranted, at reasonable prices at SMITH & DREER'S, S. E. corner TENTH and ARCH Sts. 6 21 fw2t*

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE. APPLY at No. 523 S. FOURTH Street. 7 24 2t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

PORTLAND.

HERRING'S SAFES

FROM THREE TO FIVE DAYS

IN THE HOTTEST OF THE FIRE

They Save their Contents in Every Instance,

AND PROVE THEMSELVES TO BE

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE NOW MADE."

PORTLAND, July 11, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New York.—

Gentlemen:—The Fourth of July, with its usual festivities and pleasures, came to a sad termination on the afternoon of that day by the breaking out of the largest fire that ever took place in this country, destroying half of the business portion of the city, with numerous dwellings. Our store, which was in a three-story brick building, was completely swept away by the devouring flames. We were carrying on the jewelry business. We had one of your large-size Champion Safes in use, which contained our valuable jewelry and watches, also our books, papers, and some money, which were preserved in good condition. The covers of the books and some of the watches and jewelry are discolored by the steam from the fire-proof composition; not a leaf of our principal books is injured, not a word is erased from our books or papers, *every line and word perfectly legible;* our jewelry and watches can be cleaned. We were unable to remove this Safe and open it until Tuesday, the 10th, a period of more than *five days after the fire.* The heat around it was of the most intense character, as its exterior distinctly shows, the iron being badly warped and sprung. The brass knobs and ornamental plates on the doors were entirely *melted off.* The heat closely resembled that of a furnace, for the iron was at *a white heat.* We would add, that a Safe which will preserve its contents in such a fire proves its superiority, and is thoroughly Fire-proof.

Respectfully yours,
GERRISH & PEARSON.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 13, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.:—

Gentlemen:—The large fire which occurred July 4 entirely destroyed our extensive stove manufactory; also our office, which was in a separate wooden building, two stories in height. The safe, one of your Herring's Patent Champion, was in the *second story;* it fell to the ground. We got it out during the fire by means of chains. *It was red hot.* We had it cut open on Saturday. The books and papers contained in it were all preserved. Yours truly,
N. P. RICHARDSON & CO.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 10, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New York:—

Gentlemen:—

This once beautiful city has been the scene of the most terrible conflagration ever known in the history of fires on this continent. Fifteen hundred buildings were destroyed, covering an area of more than two hundred acres, reaching a mile and one half in length, by an average of a half mile in width. The building in which we had the office of the Portland Mutual Fire Insurance Company was entirely consumed. We had a large number of books and papers; these, with other valuables, were all locked up in one of your large size "Fire-Proof Safes." We dug it out of the ruins on Saturday, where it remained three days and a half. After cutting it open, to our great surprise and gratification, the contents were preserved in excellent condition; the covers of the books were drawn by the steam of the fire-proof composition. Every line and word in our books and papers are perfectly legible; not a leaf of our books or a paper shows the marks of fire. When we take into consideration the magnitude of this fire, the terrific heat to which your safe was subjected, no water having been thrown on the ruins or on the fire, proves your safe to be perfectly fire-proof. The ordeal through which safes have passed in this severe test, many having been completely burned up, warrant us in saying that too much praise cannot be bestowed on "the Herring," as *every one of your make preserved its contents.*

Respectfully yours, EDWARD SHAW,
Trea. of P. M. F. Ins. Co.

PORTLAND, July 16, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.:—

Gentlemen:—The devastating fire which took place in our city on the afternoon of July 4th, unparalleled in extent and number of buildings destroyed by any fire that ever took place in this country, entirely consumed our large sugar house and office. We were using one of your large size folding-door safes. It was in the *third story* of our office; when the floor gave way it fell into the cellar on a heap of burning sugar, where it remained until Thursday, when we removed it and had it cut open; it contained our general books, valuable papers, insurance policies, a record of our Government bonds, TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS in bank bills, and some currency, all of them were preserved in excellent order—*not a mark of fire on them.* Every line is perfectly legible. The covers of the books were drawn by the steam from the fireproof filling; they can be rebound; the leaves are perfect. This safe was subject to a very severe test. We are very much pleased with the result. It has proved itself perfectly fire-proof, and too much praise cannot be awarded to a safe which stood the test so well.

Respectfully yours,
J. B. BROWN & SONS.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA;

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 BROADWAY, Cor. Murray St.

NEW YORK;

7 24 3t

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION READY THIS DAY.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK.

PRINTED FROM ADVANCE SHEETS.

ELSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY,
ELSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY,
ELSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY,

BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.
BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.

Price $1·50 in Paper, or $2·00 in Cloth.

Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "Oswald Cray," "Earl's Heirs," "The Channings," etc.

Complete in one large Duodecimo Volume.

Price $1·50 in Paper, or $2·00 in Cloth.

Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.
Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Books sent, postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
All NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. [1tp

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR FINE STOCK

OF

GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
HERNANI BAREGES,
LAWNS,
BLACK IRON BAREGES,
PERCALES,

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

AND OTHER

DRESS GOODS,

6 16 swt8 1]

AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,

WILL CLOSE HIS STOCK OF PRINTED

LINEN LAWNS.

At 50 Cents Per Yard.

These Goods are CHOICE STYLES, and WARRANTED ALL LINEN.

Also, a choice assortment of goods suitable for

WHITE BODIES.

Ladies about leaving the City for the Sea Shore or Watering Places would do well to inspect my stock, as it is offered on a basis of Gold at 30 per cent. [7 23 12trp

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONGWORTH'S

DRY CATAWBA WINE.

JUST RECEIVED,

Longworth's Dry Catawba Wine.

FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 §3p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

ARCH and TENTH Sts.

FOR GOOD BREAD

ALWAYS USE

STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.

Ask your grocer for it,
Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE,
7 12 12t S. E. cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by their successors, Sharpe & Thomson.

General Partners { PLINY E. CHASE, CHARLES SHARPE, EDGAR L. THOMSON.
Special Partner, J. EDGAR THOMSON.
Philadelphia, July 24, 1866.

We, the undersigned, will continue the Iron Foundry business, at the old stand No. 209 N. SECOND Street, under the name and style of SHARPE & THOMSON.
CHARLES SHARPE,
EDGAR L. THOMSON.
Philadelphia, July 24, 1866. 7 25 6t*

SCHUYLKILL RIVER RAILWAY,

Via Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Streets.

A NEW ROUTE TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.

FARE........ ....SEVEN CENTS

EXCHANGE TICKETS, good on all the east and west roads, NINE CENTS. 7 24 14t

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street,

Above Chesnut.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3mip

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 26th instant.

Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
7 23 3t No 132 South WHARVES.

CORLISS STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—It is first class, built by Corliss & Co., Providence; capacity (120) one hundred and twenty horse power; cylinder, 20 by 48; fly-wheel 16 feet diameter 24-inch face. In first-rate order, and as good as new. Can be delivered at once. Address STEAM ENGINE, Box No. 1543, Philadelphia Post Office. 7 14 10t

The Hahnemann Life Insurance Company —A New Feature.

In another column appears the statement of the finances of the above Company, as required by the laws of Pennsylvania, from which we learn that it has a well-invested capital of $200,000, and is able to make its policy-holders secure beyond all peradventure. Concerning its officers and management, we publish, in this connection a letter from Senator B. F. Wade, who is well acquainted with them:—

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1866.

Dr. J. P. Dake:—

DEAR SIR:—I am well acquainted with the stockholders and managers of the "Hahnemann Life Insurance Company," of Cleveland, Ohio, of which you are actuary, etc., and for which you are about to establish agencies in Pennsylvania and several other States. Most of these gentlemen reside in Cleveland, and I take pleasure in stating that they are among the wealthiest and most reliable business men of our State. The company is organized in accordance with the laws of Ohio, its stock consisting of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) actually paid in; and I have no hesitation in saying that no safer or better regulated institution can be found in the Union. Yours, with respect, B. F. WADE.

This company is the first in our country to extend its lines, and to consider, among other causes tending to increase or diminish the average period of human life, the results of *medical treatment.*

It is surprising that Actuaries of life insurance should consider it necessary to fix different rates of premium for persons following one avocation or another, or travelling in one direction or another, while they pay no attention to the effects of the *direct* means employed to restore health and prolong life.

With an abundance of reliable statistics showing the comparative results of different modes and means of medical practice, why should not the mathematician as readily calculate the difference in risks arising from medical treatment as from various avocations and places of travel?

This company, after collecting and examining the reports of more than *eighty hospitals* in this and other countries, and finding the rates of mortality, under Homœopathic treatment, less by fifty per cent. than under the Allopathic, has had prepared a new table of mortality, by Professor Elizur Wright, of Boston. Upon this table the rates charged the patrons of Homœopathy average from 6 to 18 per cent. less than those charged by the best old companies in the country.

We observe among the names recommending this Company in Washington City the following:—Charles Knap, Esq., George S. Gideon, Esq., Henry D. Cook, Esq., Senator Sprague, Senator Chandler, Senator Riddle, and Hon. Montgomery Blair.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE LATE HOMICIDE.—Since the previous examinations were had in the matter of the late homicide of an aged lady near Centreville, Camden county, a heavy club has been found, completely besmeared with blood and hair, leading to the supposition that it is the weapon used by the assassin in the bloody work of murder which he perpetrated on that occasion. The bludgeon was discovered near the spot where the dead body was found. The gash in the head of the woman would seem to indicate that it had been made by some such weapon, as the post mortem examination made by Dr. L. F. Fisler revealed the fact that her head was completely crushed in and fractured by a tremendous blow. Another man has been taken into custody making the second one charged with having been implicated in the outrage, and held to answer the charge. Now that it has been established that the female was brutally murdered, no efforts will be left unemployed to bring the guilty parties to a just punishment.

CENTENARY CAMP MEETING.—The members of the various M. E. Churches in South Jersey are busily engaged in making extensive preparations for the centenary camp meetings, soon to come off in Gloucester and Salem counties. These will be distinguished by the most interesting exercises of any meetings of the kind ever held in this section of New Jersey.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School have arranged to give a grand picnic excursion to Red Bank, on Thursday. This is a very large school, and ample preparations have been made to give it a pleasant character. The First Baptist Church Sabbath School will also give their annual picnic excursion.

KILLING DOGS.—About fifty canines have been slaughtered in Camden since the ordinance went into effect prohibiting them from running at large in the streets without being properly and substantially muzzled.

ATLANTIC CITY.—A number of new buildings are in progress of erection in Atlantic City, which will soon be completed. Others will be commenced as soon as these are finished.

HANDSOME BUILDINGS.—There are now five large and fine new private residences nearly completed on Second street, near Cooper.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

ADVERTISING "NOW AND THEN."—If there is one thing more than another that shows the advance in business ideas from the old fogyism of past years, it is the increased amount of advertising that is done by our business men of all classes. In old times we were accustomed to advertise rather sparingly in the newspapers, to get out our cards for circulation, and some of the more enterprising firms would send out their bill-posters over the city. Then, too, there used to be the processions of the trades, in which the workings of a business were displayed to the eyes of the public, and thereby would gain their attention. But it is only at the present day that advertising has reached a degree of perfection that shows how valuable it must be to all, both the manufacturer and consumer, the merchant and the retailer.

One of the most successful newspaper men in the country said that he owed his success entirely to the energy with which he kept the knowledge of his paper before the people. He would spend thousands of dollars yearly, and they would bring him in a hundred-fold in return.

There are so many different modes of advertising, that it would be difficult to more than touch on the principal methods without swelling this article into a most inconvenient length. Poetry, or what purports to be such, is called in to lend its aid. All the principal topics of the day are introduced to add interest and induce the people to read them. Congress is called in to lend its aid by bringing into their discussions sly notices of different articles, such as new books, patent medicines, etc. etc.

Parades and processions lend their aid, and how well our business men take advantage of it our citizens can easily call to mind. Displays of fireworks give another opportunity to keep the public posted. During the late exceedingly hot weather, some enterprising patent medicine man took advantage of the heat, and sent around small and very convenient fans. These were very acceptable, indeed, and showed a considerable amount of shrewdness—much more so than distributing those unreadable almanacs, which in such numbers are sent around once a year. It certainly showed a desire to add to the comfort of suffering humanity.

One of the best means of advertising is the erection of beautiful and comfortable buildings to attract purchasers by their display and their conveniences. They serve a double purpose in attracting the public, and in adding to the appearance of the city. The erroneous idea that such stores, so remarkable for their architectural beauty, are necessarily higher than others of a plainer build, is a very foolish one. As a general rule, the very converse is the true rule, as any one may see for themselves by actual experiment. Besides, even if it were so that they charged more, what would be the objection? Do we not wish to pay more for living in a handsome house than in a mean one? Is not the comfort we experience in being in a beautiful, clean, and well-attended store worth something?

There is a new style of advertising that has sprung up in late years. I refer to the painted signs that adorns (?) our fences, and stare at us from every side in and out of the city. If our business men would only keep within bounds, and not allow their employes to deface and disfigure objects of natural beauty as they so recklessly do now, they would be doing no more than their duty. One cannot walk in our streets or drive out on our roads without seeing notices of quack medicines and goods of all kinds daubed on the fences, or bridges, or houses, with a reckless disregard of good taste and decency.

If we are attracted by some beautiful and picturesque rock, we approach it more nearly, only to see it daubed upon by some vandal with a notice of some bitters or clothing store. Even into our public parks are these notices intruded. Now we dare say that it is all right enough that a business man should keep a knowledge of his business before the public; but still he has no more right to plant his signs in the public parks than he would to hang his posters in a man's parlor. There the public expects to put business aside, and leave the bustle of everyday life behind. As to placing their signs in conspicuous places in the most frequented roads around our cities, that, we suppose, is one of their inalienable rights, and can't be denied them, even it it does annoy passers by.

In the foregoing article we have only attempted to give a few general ideas on the subject of advertising. It is a theme which is almost exhaustless, both on account of its importance and the great extent to which it is carried at the present day.

A SWINDLER.—Yesterday a man named Namin Wolff was arrested at Third and Buttonwood streets, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Wolff is one of those fellows who are constantly advertising in the papers for a partner. He has a real estate office in Third street, near Green, and the way he operates is to advertise a house to let, or for sale, and charging any applicant a dollar as a fee, and then sending him to another office kept by a confederate, who assisted in misleading the victimized, and would purposely put them off from day to day until their patience would be exhausted and they would give up in disgust. By advertising, Wolff got a man to give him $300 to get into partnership, showing him, at the same time, his books, which were purposely calculated to mislead. There are quite a number of these swindlers in the city, and their advertisements can be seen in the papers any day, worded in such an alluring way as to catch the unwary. Wolff was taken before Alderman Toland, who held him in $1000 bail to answer.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.—Yesterday a brute rejoicing in the name of Joseph Woods was arrested for beating and maltreating the wife of his bosom. Woods did not even have the paltry excuse of drunkenness at the time said offense was committed, and it certainly shows a very lamentable lack of humanity to indulge in such a beastly amusement. Held by Alderman Toland in $800 bail.

Philip Seytenham, in despite of his distinguished and aristocratic surname, is utterly wanting in those chivalrous instincts which should actuate man in his conduct towards woman. He deserted his wife in the most cruel manner, and left her to her own resources. For this he was arrested and taken before Alderman Clouds, who held him in $600 for a further hearing. Philip lives at Fourth and Diamond streets.

DEFRAUDING THE PUBLIC.—We do not see any reason why a corporation or an association of any kind should be used to swindle the public by obtaining their money under false pretenses, any more than any individual. One of our churches, for some days, advertised an excursion, which was to proceed to Cape May, and for which they said only a limited number of tickets would be sold. Our citizens, relying on this promise, purchased tickets very freely. Instead of selling a limited number, there were more tickets sold than the boat could accommodate, or rather hold, by the most uncomfortable crowding. The consequence was there were a great number, amounting to over a hundred, left at the wharf to curse their luck and the grasping cupidity of the getters-up of that excursion.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—James Berry, a civilized Camanche, was taken up yesterday afternoon, about 3 P. M., in the neighborhood of Logan and Pratt streets, in West Philadelphia, charged with purloining horse-flesh. It seems that a small lad was taking said horse out to be killed, when Berry, actuated by a desire to possess the noble animal, put the boy to flight and confiscated the horse. This took place in the broad light of day, on the public highway. It is not known what disposition was made of the plunder. Berry was arrested, and this morning, at a preliminary hearing before Alderman Maul, he was held in $500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

SLIGHT FIRES.—Early this morning, some ladies living in the rear of a building below Sanderson's chair factory, discovered a fire breaking out in the rear of Sanderson's, No. 433 Walnut street, and promptly gave the alarm. It was in the third story back room of the building, and was used as the work shop. The fire originated from gross carelessness; and owing to being discovered before the flames got any headway, the loss was very slight.

About 7 o'clock A. M. a slight fire broke out in a store in Second street, above Arch. The loss was very slight, not being over $50.

A YOUNG THIEF.—James Morrison, a boy seventeen years of age, was arrested yesterday, in the neighborhood of Second and South streets, under very suspicious circumstances. He had in his possession a quantity of shoes, for which he could not give a good account, and which he was retailing at a very low price. When arrested he had sold a number of pairs. He was taken before Alderman Tittermary, who held him for a further hearing to answer the charge. The shoes are now at the Second Police District Station House, Southwark Hall, awaiting the identification of the owner.

BALLOON! BALLOON!—If any of our readers desire "to view the landscape o'er" from an altitude of a thousand feet or so, they can be gratified by crossing over to Camden. The balloon "Crescent City" is now inflated, and moored in an enclosure on Market street, nearly opposite the West Jersey Hotel. Ascensions to this height will be the order of the day and night, as long as clear weather will permit of them. On Saturday we understand, there will be a detached ascension also.

MAINTAINING A NUISANCE.—Edward Linton, residing at Fifth and Prune streets, and Charles Darrah and Henry Linger, residing in Park street, were arrested and taken before Alderman Harley for keeping the streets in the neighborhood of their business in an extremely offensive condition. They were in the habit of allowing the kitchen offal, etc., to collect in heaps until it became utterly unbearable.

CORNER-STONE TO BE LAID.—The corner-stone for the extension and improvements of the Church of the Redemption (Protestant Episcopal), Twenty-second and Callowhill streets, will be laid to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at five o'clock. Several interesting addresses may be expected.

MRS. WOOD'S NEW NOVEL, "Elster's Folly" is having a very extensive sale, as it deserves, and the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, have had their presses and bookbinders busy day and night to have the second edition ready to-day. Everybody should read this, the best of Mrs. Wood's books.

SEASIDE RECITATIONS.—Our townsman, Rufus Adams, is delighting the visitors at the Delaware Water Gap with his charming readings and recitations. We understand Mr. Adams will favor the visitors at Cape May and Atlantic City during the month of August.

CORRECTION.—The James S. Barron held to bail yesterday, in $800, by Alderman Massey, for obtaining money under false pretences, is *not James L. Barron*, formerly member of Select Council from the Nineteenth Ward.

A GRAND BILLIARD SALOON.—Concert Hall has done the last of its duty in the way of lectures, mass meetings, balls, and fairs. It is now opened as a billiard room, under the management of Messrs. Leach & Hoyt. It contains twenty tables of the best make, and taken altogether is, without doubt, the finest and most attractive billiard establishment in the United States. Here the lovers of this fascinating game can enjoy themselves to their heart's content.

INJURED BY A FALL.—About a quarter to 9 o'clock this morning, Andrew Fleming, employed by Barclay & Co., Delaware avenue, above Arch street, fell through the hatchway from the fifth to the first story, and broke his leg and otherwise injured himself. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

DIED SUDDENLY.—At No. 2 Farrison place, a man named Henry Thomas died suddenly this morning. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

CASES OF SUPPOSED CHOLERA.—There were five cases reported at the Board of Health to-day up to 1 P. M. Of these there were four adults and one child.

HOW TO REDUCE THE TEMPERATURE.—
Although the mercury should rise
To "ninety in the shade."
One method true we can advise
By which it may be made
To sink to zero in a trice:—
Put the thermometer in ice.
As easily you may reduce
The heat your own veins keep,
By wearing clothes light, thin, and loose,
Which Bennett sells so cheap.

Summer Clothing—Mens', Youths', and Boys'—all kinds, styles, and sizes, selling at prices lower than the lowest elsewhere.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

CLERGYMEN owe it as a duty to their flocks, as well as to themselves, to maintain, as far as may be, a sound state of body. The days are gone when health was considered to be inconsistent with holiness. The nature of their duties imposes upon Clergymen a mode of life not the most compatible to perfect physical health. They live a life too purely sedentary; they use the brain too much, and the muscles too little. Hence, by sympathy the secretive functions are enfeebled, and act imperfectly. To remedy this, medicines are required. So thoroughly is the proprietor of *MARSDEN'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS* aware of the priceless value to the whole community of the services of this branch of the learned professions, that he will gladly furnish, free of cost, this medicine to clergymen of every denomination, not only for their own personal use, but to be given to those who are unable to purchase, whom they may encounter in their constant rounds of mercy. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

THE PEOPLE have been so much imposed upon by several worthless Sarsaparillas, that we are glad to be able to recommend a preparation which can be depended on as containing the virtues of that invaluable medicine, and is worthy of the public confidence. DR. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures when anything can cure the diseases that require an alterative medicine.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article, known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family. The casualty which demands it may come unaware.
—*Christian Advocate.*

"NEEDLES'
CAMPHOR
TROCHES,"
Indispensable to all tourists. Positive cure for Bowel Complaints, Choleraic Diarrhœa, etc. Made only by
C. H. NEEDLES,
TWELFTH AND RACE STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
50 cents per Box. 1 dozen, $5.

IF CHOLERA COMES, no one can be sure of avoiding it by fleeing to the country. Those who leave the city also place themselves at a distance from medical advice; they should, therefore, have with them, ready for instant use, a medicine whose efficacy is known and proved. Such a medicine is preeminently *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE.* Provided with this, and not neglecting the ordinary sanitary precautions, we need be under no serious apprehension should the disease make its appearance upon our shores. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
Have the largest assortment of
The most Economical,
The most Convenient,
The most Durable,
The most Ornamental,
The most Useful
Musquito Nets to be found in the country, at 723 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME this hot weather in bargaining over a suit of clothes for a half an hour, but go to Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, where the lowest price is marked on the goods, and take them away.

BUY YOUR BATHING ROBES, Oil Caps, Leather Belts, and Straw Hats for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, at Sloan's, No. 806 Market street, Philadelphia, and at his store on Cape Island, N. J.

PRICES REDUCED.—Beautiful style Photographs, of superior execution and finish, made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Rare chance. The best and cheapest. Improve the opportunity.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york.'

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

JOHNSTON—TILLOTSON.—On the 25th of April, 1866, by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, JACOB S. JOHNSTON to ANNIE E., eldest daughter of John Tillotson, Esq.

VICKERS—DEMPSEY.—In this city, April 30, 1866, by the Rev Joseph Perry, Mr. GEORGE M. VICKERS, of Philadelphia, to Miss LIZZIE, eldest daughter of Richard Dempsey, Esq., of Baltimore, Md.

DIED.

FARROW.—On the 23d instant, IDA VIRGINIA, adopted daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Ann Farrow, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 249 Richmond street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GRAFF.—On the morning of the 24th instant, WILLIAM, son of Joseph and Mary Graff, in the 27th year of his age.

His relatives and friends also the Shiffler Hose Company, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No 904 S. Third street, on Friday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

LYNN.—On the 22d instant, after a short illness, Mr JOHN F. LYNN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lodge, No 3 A. Y. M.; the members of Purity Lodge No. 325 I. O. of O. F.; the members of the United Brothers' Encampment, No. 28, I. O. of O. F., the members of the Shipwrights' Beneficial Society of Kensington; and the members of the Good Intent Steam Fire Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No 1041 Beach street Kensington, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Service at Ebenezer Church; from thence proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

McCRACKEN.—On the 23d instant, LIZZIE, daughter of Thomas and Letitia McCracken, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1246 Howard street on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

THOU SWELTERING CITIZEN!—TAKE notice that we have Ice Planes for cooling drinks quickly, Patent Ice Picks, Ice Picks with Mallets, Ice Tomahawks and Axes, Ice Tongs and other seasonable Hardware, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR CRACKING UP CANDIES, THE Candy or Sugar Nippers will be found very convenient for confectioners. We also have Wire Fruit Baskets, Palette Knives, small Scales, Scoops, Syrup Kettles, etc.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st., below Ninth.

LARDING NEEDLES, SKEWERS, BASTING Spoons, Egg Whips, French Cooks' Knives, Mincing Knives, Toasting Forks, Paste Jaggers, and a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery for housekeepers' use, at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
L. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7§

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Mortgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000. Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,500 0 0, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
7 16 1m] BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD Street.

THROUGH LINES.
THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
Is now running through lines, by Seaboard Railroad routes via RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, MONTGOMERY, and MOBILE
TO NEW ORLEANS.
Since the recent decision of the Courts in Virginia, additional routes have also been opened to WARRENTON, CHARLOTTESVILLE, GORDONSVILLE, and LYNCHBURG and other points on the ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, and also to STAUNTON and points on the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
The Company is prepared to receive
FREIGHT, PACKAGES, AND MONEY,
for the above and intermediate points.
Office, No. 630 MARKET Street.
B. F. FICKLIN,
7 17 10t General Superintendent.

FURNITURE REDUCED
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
2 10 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

SUN UMBRELLAS
For Gentlemen.
A NEW STYLE FOR THE CITY OR SEA SHORE.
WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET Street.
7 19 6t]

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.			Cents.
1,	Cures	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2,	"	Worms, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic	25
3,	"	Crying-Colic or Teething of infants	25
4,	"	Diarrhœa of children or adults	25
5,	"	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	"	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting	25
7,	"	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8,	"	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9,	"	Headaches, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	"	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11,	"	Suppressed, or Painful Periods	25
12,	"	Whites, too profuse Periods	25
13,	"	Croup, Cough, difficult Breathing	25
14,	"	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	"	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	"	Fever & Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	"	Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18,	"	Ophthalmy, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	"	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	"	Whooping-Cough, violent Coughs	50
21,	"	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	50
22,	"	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	50
23,	"	Scrofula, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	"	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25,	"	Dropsy, and scanty Secretions	50
26,	"	Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding	50
27,	"	Kidney-Disease, Gravel	50
28,	"	Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges	1.00
29,	"	Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30,	"	Urinary Weakness, wetting bed	50
31,	"	Painful Periods, with Spasms	50
32,	"	Sufferings at change of life	1.00
33,	"	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34,	"	Diphtheria, ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book	$10 00
Single vials, with directions	1 00

☞ These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HALLOWAY & COWDEN, F. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia.

CHEROKEE PILLS.
Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated*. They should be in the hands of of every maiden, wife and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 11 mwf§rp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

DR. SEELYE'S
LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.
Cure Warranted if Directions are Followed.
COLD IN THE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.
DR. SEELYE'S
BRONCHIAL SYRUP!
An unfailing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, and Croup.
DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO., Proprietors,
Freeport, Illinois.
AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 South TENTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
7 9 mws6w rp No. 232 North SECOND Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS
Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

A DESIRABLE
UNITED STATES INVESTMENT.
United States Thirty-Year Registered Six Per Cent. Bonds,
FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
These Bonds cannot be paid off before 1896.
CALL, OR ADDRESS,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 23 6t5p No. 34 South THIRD Street.

DRY GOODS.

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3·50.
Shetland Shawls, $4·00.
Shetland Shawls, $5·00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6·00 to $10·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26]
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.
100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.
50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.
300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26]
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
9 1 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

No. 1024 CHESNUT street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
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TO LADIES
About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc. etc
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embrace all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 4§

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 1m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6 6m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

PAPERS FROM THE OVERLOOK HOUSE. J. B. Lippincott & Co.: Philadelphia.

The little work before us is well conceived, and in some respects remarkably well executed. The plan is skilfully designed. The work is supposed to be written in the early part of the century, and minute descriptions are given of the grand old fireplaces, unrivalled hospitality, and genial kindness which has ceased with the death of the gentlemen of the old school. The pictures are vivid, and so tinged with a heartiness and pleasant warmth, that that we find ourselves wishing we, too, were at the Overlook House, enjoying its hospitalities. The young visitor having gone there, and having become enamored with the daughter of his host, is shown a curious collection of manuscripts, contributions from every guest who has spent the Christmas time beneath that almost baronial roof. It is these essays which constitutes the bulk of the work. They are most of them pleasant stories, sketches of quaint characters, or poems. The stories are all well told, although rather too prolix in certain details. The characters sketched are unique and skilfully executed, while the poetical portion of the volume had better pass unnoticed. The poems possess neither originality, rhythm, nor point. The sentences of some of them are skilfully constructed, but as a whole, the genius of the author does not run smoothly in numbers. No clue is given to the authorship, though no one need be ashamed to own the book as his production. The only fault in the conception of the book is that after the "papers" are edited no reference whatever is made to the hero. It seems as though he was forgotten to be settled in life. The work is neatly published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE RED DOCTOR. By J. P. Lafitte. Translated by Huon D'Aramis. J. B. Lippincott & Co.: Philadelphia.

Some months since "Le Docteur Rouge" first appeared in Paris, and took the literary world by storm. It was highly spoken of as a spicy and exciting novel of good parts and well preserved throughout. It is an historical romance of the latter years of the last century, and treats of all the plots and counterplots of monarchies in those turbulent days. It is of interest, both because of the introduction of certain historical characters, and also because of its literary style. It is translated by D'Aramis with remarkable facility, and the quaintness of the idiom is admirably preserved. It will be generally read by those who keep the run of foreign literature.

HARPERS' PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR. Vol. I. Harper & Brothers. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia agents.

Like the twenty other histories of the war previously laid before us, the present one treats of events with which we are all familiar. It embraces a consistent and well-woven narrative of all the transactions of our war until the retreat from the Peninsula, under McClellan. It particularly recommends itself because of the abundance of its admirable wood cuts. Likenesses of all the leading men of both sides are introduced, and they are the best pictures we have seen. The work also abounds in pictures of battles, sites, and reviews. It is of the largest size, being similar in form to a modern atlas.

HOW I MANAGED MY HOME ON £200 A YEAR. By Mrs Warren. Loring: Boston. G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, Philadelphia agent.

To ladies we recommend this little work. We do not say whether they can derive any good from it or not, as our knowledge of the art of cooking and housekeeping is not sufficient to warrant us giving an opinion. We can recommend it as a pleasant little novelette, and one whose object at least is commendable. We are glad to be informed that £200 is $1000, as we are told on the title-page, cover, and preface. It is well to be informed of such things. As a sample of the style of living it recommends, we give the meals which the fortunate possessor of $1000 is to receive at his home:—

SUNDAY.
Roast beef,
Yorkshire pudding,
Potatoes,
Horseradish sauce,
A tart or pudding.

MONDAY.
Cold beef,
Roast potatoes,
Salad, dressed,
Whole rice pudding without eggs.
To order or get.
Lettuce, etc.,
Potatoes.

TUESDAY.
Pea soup,
Minced beef, or a sirloin,
Mashed parsnips,
Fried potatoes,
Applefritters without eggs.
To order or get.
Split peas,
Potatoes,
Apples,
Parsnips.

WEDNESDAY.
Sole, or other fish,
Melted butter, or
Anchovy Sauce,
Two mutton Cutlets,
Potatoes.
To order or get.
Fish,
Cutlets,
Potatoes.

THURSDAY.
Soup made from bones of beef, and thickened with Scotch barley,
The top of the beef that was salted stewed with carrots, and an onion with four cloves inserted,
Potatoes.
To order or get.
Scotch barley,
Potatoes,
Onions,
Carrots.

FRIDAY.
Liver and bacon,
Spinach and poached eggs, or
Stewed neck of mutton,
Potatoes and turnips.

SATURDAY.
Stewed steak,
Boiled onions,
Potatoes,
Rhubarb tart.

SUNDAY.
Roast fillet of mutton,
Greens,
Potatoes,
Fruit pudding, or
Jam roll.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The following sketch of the oldest book firm in our city we extract from a New York exchange:—

MATTHEW CAREY AND HIS SUCCESSORS.

"In 1793 Mr. Carey commenced bookselling and printing, on a small scale, in a small store. Not having full-bound books enough to fill the shelves, he supplied their place with spelling books. For twenty-five years he was present, summer and winter, at the opening of his store, and was generally in it all day long. When the yellow fever raged in Philadelphia in 1793, he was an active member of the committee of health, of which Stephen Girard was head, and wrote a 'History of the Yellow Fever in 1793,' which passed through four editions. In 1796 he co-operated with Bishop White and half-a-dozen laymen to establish the first Sunday School society in America. In the same year he was dragged into a paper war with William Cobbett, who then was a publisher in Philadelphia, and, attacking him in verse and prose in the 'Porcupiniad,' soon silenced him.

"From the first, Mr. Carey's bookstore, though small, was successful. He printed a large edition of 'Guthrie's Geography' (a most amusing as well as instructive book), in quarto, to the extent of 2500 copies, at $12, with a folio atlas of forty or fifty maps, which was in advance of all the rest of 'the trade' in America at the time. He produced, far superior to the London edition, 3000 copies of Goldsmith's 'Animated Nature,' in four volumes octavo, at $10, doubling the original number of plates by using the chief part of the engravings of Buffon's 'Natural History.' But his great work was brought out in 1801, being 3000 copies of the Bible in quarto, price $10. He paid a clergyman $1000 to insert various additional references. He collated, to secure accuracy of text, four London, three Cambridge, three Oxford, six Edinburgh, and two American Bibles, and produced a more correct letter-press than had ever been obtained. It was called the 'standing edition,' because, stereotypes not having come into use, the entire volume was kept in type to supply the demand for reimpressions. In 1802 he was elected by the Senate of the State a Director of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and in June that year succeeded in obtaining in New York a large meeting of the printers and booksellers of the United States, the object being, as at the great literary fairs in Frankfort and Leipsic, to reciprocally buy, sell, and exchange their respective publications. After four or five years' experiment the project, which had not worked well, was abandoned.

"In 1814, Mr. Carey wrote and published the 'Olive Branch,' of which 10,000 copies were sold, the object being to harmonize the two antagonistic parties of the country. Edition after edition went off, fresh matter being constantly added. Mr. Matthew Carey's last work of importance was published in 1822, being 'Essays on Political Economy,' in which the leading idea is protection to native industry and manufactures. Mr. Duyckinck states that from 1819 to 1823 Matthew Carey published no less than fifty-nine separate pamphlets in favor of a protective tariff, amounting to 23,022 pages, and having an immense circulation.

"By this time Matthew Carey was in prosperous circumstances. His business had gradually extended, until he became one of the largest, and certainly was not the least enterprising and intelligent, of American booksellers. Following the fashion of the time, he had entered largely, with the advantage of a good education and discriminative judgment, into the republication of the best English books.

"Henry C Carey, his son, born in December, 1793, was extremely well educated. His own and his father's wish made the book business his own, and he entered the store at the early age of eight, reading and digesting many books, and thus unconsciously preparing himself for the authorship which was to be his self-devoted labor of later years, and the instruction of a large and popular circle of readers and believers. On attaining his majority, in 1814, Mr. H. C. Carey became his father's partner, and the firm was Carey & Son until 1821, when Mathew Carey retired, and the firm of Carey & Lea was formed—the partners being brothers-in-law. Mr. H. C. Carey remained leading partner when, in 1825, the firm of Carey, Lea & Carey was established—the junior partner being Mr. Edward Carey. In 1828 the firm separated into Carey & Lea and Carey & Hart. On the retirement of Henry C. Carey from the first of these houses, in 1836, Mr. Isaac Lea, the remaining partner, admitted his brother-in-law into partnership, and the firm of Lea & Blanchard was formed—subsequently Blanchard & Lea, but reduced to Henry C. Lea in 1865 by Mr. Blanchard's leaving the concern. The firm of Carey & Hart ranked very high among American publishers; and among the distinctive works which it issued may be named the collection of contemporary British essayists—Carlyle, Macaulay, Talfourd, Jeffrey, Sidney Smith, Allison, Mackintosh, etc.—the publication of which in this country led to their issue in a collective form by the writers in London and Edinburgh. Carey & Hart dealt liberally with native authors. About eleven years ago Carey & Hart retired, and Messrs. Jesse Parry & McMillan took their place at the southeast corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets. In 1857 the panic-tempest which proved so fatal to many business men did not spare this new firm.

"The original business was greatly enlarged after H. C. Carey became his father's partner, and was extended by him into channels previously almost wholly unexplored. He it was who engrafted the medical branch upon the general business. In 1824 he established the system of trade sales, which has ever since been the great medium of exchange between American publishers and booksellers. Before he quitted trade Mr. H. C. Carey broke into authorship with an 'Essay on the Rate of Wages,' in which it was shown that, besides probity and intelligence, he had inherited his father's leading views on political economy. From this work Frederic Bastiad copied its leading ideas. It has been translated into French, Italian, and Swedish. It was expanded (1837-40) into the 'Principles of Political Economy,' in three volumes octavo—decidedly and rationally anti-Malthusian. Perhaps Mr. Carey's most important work—certainly that by which he is best known, and which has been translated into several foreign languages—is the 'Principles of Social Science' (1858-60), in three volumes octavo.

"Henry C. Lea, of the late house of Blanchard & Lea, and grandson of Matthew Carey, is the only member of the family now in the book trade. In Sansom street, near Seventh, Mr. Lea has just erected a handsome building for the publication of original and foreign medical and surgical works. Chief among the former are the 'Medical Lexicon, [etc., of Dr. Robley Dunglison, of Philadelphia. Mr. Lea also publishes the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* (quarterly), edited by Dr. Isaac Hays, and a monthly magazine, the *Medical News and Library*."

—The *Round Table* of this week has an article on "Wanted—A Literary Exchange," which we publish below. The idea suggested is a good one, and many of its features are already found in the Press Club of Philadelphia. To be sure, the Club is not a business society for judging of literary merit; but it is the grand resort for all journalists from other cities, who desire to know or become acquainted with the press of Philadelphia. A good library of reference is secured, and papers and magazines kept on file. We consider it as near such an exchange as the *Round Table* suggests as the idea in practice will allow. We give below the article:—

"It is a little remarkable that no one has ever established in this city a general exchange or bureau for the sale and purchase of literary wares. The field is certainly very broad and entirely unoccupied, while the promise of pecuniary reward appears to us to be very great. The only attempt that has ever in the faintest degree approached to the plan we have in mind was made by the late Mr. Park Benjamin. But this was of too little consequence to be considered as a test, although Mr. Benjamin was flooded with manuscripts and with literary commissions of every conceivable kind. The time has fully come for something more than this—for an institution that shall give to every writer in the land a fair market for the disposition of his works—the valuations to be made by a disinterested board. The purpose of this article is to explain the manner in which we think such a plan could be accomplished, and the advantages that would accrue alike to writers and publishers.

"In the first place, the movement should be taken in hand by an association of gentlemen—like the Century Club or the University Club of this city—who would give it character and literary ability. But as this might not be feasible at the beginning, a small club could be organized, to be known as the Association for the Encouragement of American Writers, and who would have little difficulty in perfecting arrangements for an exchange. Rooms should be secured in some central locality—central to the publishers—where literary characters or publishers would find it pleasant to call. Papers and magazines should be kept on file, and there should be desks for writing, and rooms especially for conversation. Of course these arrangements and conveniences would be but of minor importance when compared with the main object of the exchange. This ought to be the careful criticism and valuation of manuscripts of all kinds—whether books or newspaper articles. For this purpose competent persons should be employed whose judgment would be correct, and for whose services good salaries should be paid. And, when desired, manuscripts could be submitted to publishers and editors, and an opinion given of their merits which might be of advantage to the writer, or perchance to the publisher. In this way authors would not be so much at the mercy of publishers, while publishers would be spared a vast deal of annoyance. Especially would it prove of great advantage to writers who are unknown, and who must of necessity depend upon the merits of their literary productions.

"An important feature of the institution we suggest might be a bureau of general information. For instance, if a man in a remote part of the country chance to be writing upon a subject requiring facts and figures which he cannot have access to, he might obtain through the exchange all the information desired. This department, we think, would become a very essential one, since the libraries could be drawn upon so easily and so freely. And as a legitimate adjunct of this, the exchange might easily undertake to supply lyceums and lecture associations with lecturers, keeping complete lists of speakers, with their appointments. This would obviate a very great deal of correspondence and vexation on the part of committees. The exchange could also meet demands in the line of autographs and coins, and it would be no small item in its proper province to provide journals with editors, libraries with librarians, schools with teachers, publishers with writers, and societies with lecturers.

"The question will ere this be asked, 'How is all this to be accomplished, and who will pay for it?' Our idea is that the exchange should be supported by yearly fees constituting membership and entitling to all the privileges of the institution. A person paying a certain sum to have the right to submit manuscripts and use all the advantages pertaining to the agency; and all others to have access to its privileges upon the payment of prices according to some established schedule. In this way we believe it could not only be made paying but profitable. And if it should be begun upon a scale of sufficient magnitude, it would have a character and would be patronized by the most eminent as well as the unknown. Why should there not be a literary as well as any other exchange?"

CANONIZATION.—A despatch from Rome states that the Pope, after having delivered the hats of the new cardinals in a public consistory, held on the 25th ultimo a secret one, in which was read the report of the eighteen martyrs of Gorcum and of the blessed Frances of the Five Wounds. The document received the approbation of all the cardinals, and the Pope announced that the canonization of the said personages would take place in 1867.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No, 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50·00 to 350
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Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

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H A R N E S S.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
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DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

AUCTION SALES.

N O T I C E.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225 000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 175, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50 000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 m&m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

N O T I C E.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived, and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

N O T I C E.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 406, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed, of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Phillipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23½ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee,
No 42 South Third street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, one day after the date thereof, with lawful interest; and also to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas, It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber as such Trustee, will, on the 5th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees, west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees west thirty nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866.

HAMILTON SPENCER,
6 20 110t Trustee.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
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JAY COOKE & CO.
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

JOHN SAILER. GEORGE STEVENSON.
SAILER & STEVENSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD Street,
OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points

CITY WARRANTS WANTED. [7 14 stuth1m
STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

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A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31§

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED!
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS
WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.
The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11
Factory, S.E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of eight writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No 127 N. FRONT Street, on Wednesday, August 1, 1866 at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

60 Barrels of Whisky, in lots of one up to fourteen barrels.

Also 6 Stills and 3 hhds of Molasses.

And at 3 o'clock P. M. same date, at the Eighteenth Ward Police Station House, TRENTON Avenue, near Dauphin street,

100 Empty Molasses hhds.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
7 18 wfm6t U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

5 barrels Killikinick Smoking Tobacco, 12 boxes Tobacco Scraps, 6 hogsheads Tobacco Scraps, 5 tierces Tobacco Scraps, 1 large Press, 1 Cutting Machine, 1 Stove and Pipe.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, July 17, 1866 7 17 tu th s6t

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 341 QUEEN Street, below Third.
THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 43

LONGWORTH'S
CELEBRATED
CATAWBA WINES.
J. W HAMMAR,
SOLE AGENT,
[6 14 thsm22
No. 620 MARKET Street.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co's Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHLEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers
SHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

TENNESSEE RECONSTRUCTED.

President Johnson's Message to the House of Representatives on the Readmission of Tennessee to the National Legislature.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The President this afternoon transmitted the annexed message, namely:—

To the House of Representatives:—The following joint resolution, restoring Tennessee to her relations to the Union, was last evening presented for my approval:—

Whereas, In the year 1861 the Government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States, and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of an act of Congress, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, The said State Government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States;

And whereas, The people of the said State did, on the 22d day of February, 1865, by a large popular vote, adopt and ratify a constitution of government whereby slavery was abolished, and all ordinances and laws of secession and debts contracted under the same were declared void;

And whereas, A State Government has been organized under the said Constitution, which has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, also, the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and has done other acts proclaiming and denoting loyalty; therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former proper practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The preamble simply consists of statements, some of which are assumed, while the resolution is merely a declaration of opinion. It comprises no legislation, nor does it confer any power which is binding upon the respective Houses, the Executive, or the State. It does not admit to their seats in Congress the Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee; for notwithstanding the passage of the resolution each House, in the exercise of the constitutional right to judge for itself of the election returns and qualifications of its members, may, at its discretion, admit or continue to exclude them. If a joint resolution of this character were necessary and binding as a condition precedent to the admission of members of Congress, it would happen, in the event of a veto by the Executive, that Senators and Representatives could only be admitted to the halls of legislation by a two-thirds vote of each of the two Houses.

Among other reasons recited in the preamble for the declarations contained in the resolution, is the ratification, by the State Government of Tennessee, of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. If, as is also declared in the preamble, the said State Government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States, it would really seem to follow that the joint resolution, which at this late day has received the sanction of Congress, should have been passed, approved, and placed on the statute-books before any amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the Legislature of Tennessee for ratification. Otherwise, the inference is plainly deducible that while, in the opinion of Congress, the people of a State may be too strongly disloyal to be entitled to representation, they may, nevertheless, during the suspension of their former practical relations to the Union, have an equally potent voice with other and loyal States in propositions to amend the Constitution, upon which so essentially depends the stability, prosperity, and very existence of the Union.

A brief reference to my annual message of the 4th of December last will show the steps taken by the Executive for the restoration of their constitutional relations to the Union of the States that had been affected by the Rebellion. Upon the cessation of active hostilities Provisional Governors were appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected by the people, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States.

At the same time the Courts of the United States were reopened, the blockade removed, the Custom Houses re-established, and postal operations resumed. The amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the limits of the country, was also submitted to the States; and they were thus invited to, and did, participate in a ratification, thus exercising the highest functions pertaining to a State. In addition, nearly all of these States, through their Conventions and Legislatures, had adopted and ratified the amendment to the Constitution, whereby slavery was abolished, and all ordinances and laws of secession and debts contracted under the same were declared void.

So far, then, the political existence of the States and their relations to the Federal Government had been fully and completely recognized and acknowledged by the Executive department of the Government, and the completion of the work of restoration, which had progressed so favorably, was submitted to Congress, upon which devolved all questions pertaining to the admission to their seats of the Senators and Representatives chosen from the States whose people had engaged in the Rebellion.

All these steps had been taken when, on the 4th day of December, 1865, the Thirty-ninth Congress assembled. Nearly eight months have elapsed since that time, and no other plan of restoration having been proposed by Congress for the measures instituted by the Executive, it is now declared in the joint resolution submitted for my approval, that the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her formal practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Thus, after the lapse of nearly eight months, Congress proposes to pave the way to the admission to representation of one of the eleven States whose people arrayed themselves in rebellion against the constitutional authority of the Federal Government. Earnestly desiring to relieve every cause of further delay, whether real or imaginary, on the part of Congress, to the admission to seats of loyal Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee, I have, notwithstanding the anomalous character of this proceeding, affixed my signature to the resolution. My approval, however, is not to be construed as an acknowledgment of the right of Congress to pass laws preliminary to the admission of duly qualified Representatives from any of the States.

Neither is it to be considered as committing me to all the statements made in the preamble, some of which are, in my opinion, without foundation in fact, especially the assertion that the State of Tennessee has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty ninth Congress. No official notice of such ratification has been received by the Executive, or filed in the Department of State; on the contrary, unofficial information from most reliable sources induces the belief that the amendment has not yet been constitutionally sanctioned by the Legislature of Tennessee. The right of each House, under the Constitution, to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members is undoubted, and my approval or disapproval of the resolution could not in the slightest degree increase or diminish the authority in this respect conferred upon the two branches of Congress.

In conclusion, I cannot too efficaciously repeat my recommendation for the admission of Tennessee and all other States to a fair and equal participation in National legislation, when they present themselves in the persons of loyal Senators and Representatives, who can comply with all the requirements of the Constitution and the laws. By this means, harmony and reconciliation will be effected, the practical relations of all the States to the Federal Government re-established, and the work of restoration inaugurated upon the termination of the war successfully completed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1866.

LITERARY SEARCH ROOM.—Lord Romilly has opened his new Literary Search Room at the Record office, in Fetter lane, London. The apartment is well arranged and well lighted; and all fees, except for certified copies of documents, have been abolished.

THE MILLIONAIRE PRIZE-FIGHTER.

Something about John Morrissey, the Wealthy Gamester and Sportsman—How the Pugnacious Shoulder-hitter Spends his Time, Etc.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 23.—There are few men here so great an object of curiosity, or whose opinion upon sporting matters is more sought after, than John Morrissey. In all matters pertaining to the races he is the oracle consulted by every one, and on games is equally well posted. He appears to have the esteem of the sporting Saratogians to a large extent, and is on most intimate term here with the powers that be. Morrissey began life in an iron establishment owned by the Davidson Brothers, at Troy, N. Y.

With this firm he grew up, and first attracted the attention of Mr. McB. Davidson from his immense muscular strength, with which none of his fellow-Trojans could cope. He was a young man of steady habits, and soon won the esteem of his employers to such an extent that they began to look more particularly after his welfare, and he was given a better position in the factory, one of trust as well as labor. At the time of his celebrated battle with Heenan he was at a loss to find the necessary backers. His employers were opposed to his entering the prize-ring, although aware of the taunts that were flung in his face of his being a coward, that he dare not fight Heenan, etc.; and did all in their power to prevent the meeting.

Morrissey, smarting under a sense of the wrongs he was suffering, finally signified his intention to fight Heenan at all hazards. This determination being fixed upon, his friends, finding their persuasions no longer of any avail, came generously forward and put up the money. At that time the stakes might have been made twenty-five thousand dollars for Morrissey as easily as five thousand. The night previous to the departure of Morrissey for the battle-field, he called on one of his benefactors and executed a written contract, agreeing in the sum of $25,000 not to enter the prize-ring again, win or lose on the present fight. The results of the fight are well known to every one, it having been a victory for the Trojan.

Previous to this, Morrissey had been engaged in several rough-and-tumble encounters, his disposition inclining towards the pugnacious. In one of these he met the renowned Bill Poole, on the Hammond street dock, who, with the aid of his friends, administered to Morrissey a severe punishment. No man in America, however, could bear more of it than he, and his favorite expression used to be, "I'll give them the left side of my head, and if they can make anything of that they are welcome to it."

Morrissey's present wealth is estimated in round numbers at $1,250,000. This, in the main, has been accumulated by the gaming table, though it is claimed by his friends that he would have made money in any walk or business of life. He has ventured but little in stocks. He tried Wall street for one week, made $70,000, was highly elated, and would have continued either to immense wealth or utter ruin, when Commodore Vanderbilt clapped his hand on his shoulder and said:—"Morrissey, come out of here, Wall street is no place for you." Morrissey was wise enough to obey, and since then has confined his operations to the faro table and betting on elections, in which he has been as lucky as wise.

A magnificent house on Matilda street, fitted up in a style of luxury surpassing any hotel or private establishment in the place, is the mansion owned by Morrissey, and devoted to games of chance. Thousands upon thousands of dollars change hands here nightly, the game being known in the sporting world as a "square" one, or one in which no unfair advantage is taken of the players.

The house is the resort just now of the turfites, as well as the gamesters, and some of the former do not hesitate, on a rainy day, when the horses cannot run, to "take a hand in." As the utmost good order prevails, and the losers seem to be willing ones, no complaints are made against the proprietor, and the house is likely to go on, season after season, as long as its owner may please to run it.

Morrissey scatters his great wealth with a liberal hand. He has not yet arrived at the status of his old employers and backers—the Davidsons—as they represent about three millions of dollars, but he has patterned after them in the knowledge of how properly to use his money. Among other praiseworthy acts he has purchased a splendid residence for his father and mother at Troy, New York, and to relieve them of all care and annoyance, gives them a *carte blanche* to go to any store in the city, purchase what they please, and have the bills sent to him. These he foots without a murmur.

Morrissey is certainly a man of mark, or he could never have achieved his present position, and won the goodwill of the men by whom he is surrounded here. The great secret of this is, perhaps, his devotion to his friends, and his gratitude to any one rendering him a personal service.

Morrissey's *personnel* is that of a man of great muscular strength, indomitable perseverance, and untiring energy. He stands about five feet nine inches in height, is very broad across the chest and shoulders; has a large head, covered with bushy black hair; a broad full face, usually illumined with a smile; speaks moderately, but with determination; has a deep, sonorous voice, and impresses the stranger at once with an idea that he is going to be fairly dealt with as long as John Morrissey has anything to say in the matter.

His eye is dark, sharp, and stares you straight in the face while you are talking, looking neither to the right nor left. His admirers say of him "his head covers as big a brain as there is on the top of the planet, and his heart is as big as a bullock's." His countenance bears marks of the many encounters he has had, and in which he has received punishments such as few men could have survived.

His nose is somewhat indented, and there is an ugly mark on the side of his face. In manner he is polite and agreeable, courteous to everybody; has a great memory of faces and a friendly shake of the hand for all. He is a wonder to his friends, who know him intimately, but into the presence of a stranger who has always regarded him as an unpolished, rough, and an unworthy member of society, he comes as a gentleman and an agreeable surprise.—*N. Y. World.*

A DEMOCRATIC REVIVAL.—Petroleum V. Nasby says in one of his late letters:—"I notice a revival uv the work in this part of the Democratic vineyard which cheers me. The demonstrashun our friends made in Memphis, the canin' uv Grinnel by Rosso, and the call for a Johnson Convention in Philadelphia, all, all hev conspired to comfort the souls uv the Dimocrisy and encourage em to renewed effort. It is bringing forth fruit. Only last week five Northern men were sent whirlin' out uv this section—they dusted in the night to escape hangin', leavin' their goods as a prey for the righteous; six niggers hev bin killed, and one Burow officer shot. Trooly there is everything to encourage us."

LEGAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following claim, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same is paid within that time to

W. A. SLIVER, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 3 N. SEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD VS. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No 28. For paving, $74·43, lot N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets, 17 feet front on Spruce by 57 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street. 5 4 13m*

ESTATE OF MARY SWIFT, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement to

CAROLINE SWIFT,
P. S. JACOBY,
Executors.

PHILADELPHIA June 1, 1866. 7 6 19t*

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
4 18wim No. 21 S. EIGHTH Str

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15 and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class 1 60
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30, P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express‡	at 12·40 A. M
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8 20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M
Fast Line	at 1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7 00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6 50 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 621 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·10 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·52 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6½, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¾ and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7¾, 8 20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 4·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·20 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 6·30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M., Express.

Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 6·30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6·55 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

A new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston.

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a Friend as follows:—

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says:—

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR.
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!!

Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.

A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE

It HAS cured and WILL cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,

And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.

Price $1·00 a bottle, or 6 for $5·00.

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY

HALF A CENTURY,

WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY

When all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION

IT IS UNSURPASSED!

While as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

And is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,

Of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH, AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. Judge SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used Dr WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of *Asthma, Phthisis*, or Affections of the *Throat*, I have never met with anything equal to it.

Very respectfully, DAVID SPRAKER.

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa., Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No 36 DEY Street, New York.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists 6 16s13t

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
HEALS OLD SORES, FLESH WOUNDS, ETC.

It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief, and a complete cure.

Only 25 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 35 cents.)

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT.

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, *Forney's Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1668 Walter street.
R. G. Marcy, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
F. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs, and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York,

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

DR. HYLTON'S

Constitutional Renovator

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,

SUCH AS

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied.

"NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Race street."

Dr Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 411 VINE Street. 5 24 thstu2m

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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

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OUR PARIS LETTER.

The War Clouds Becoming Thicker—Germans and Italians Reviling France—What French Neutrality Consists of—Reorganization of the Austrian Army, Etc. Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, July 13, 1866.

The clouds which we thought were dispelled are gathering thicker and thicker every day. We thought that peace would soon return; but this was a delusion. The Prussians and the Austrians, as well as the Germans in general, are continuing to cut each others' throats.

Whilst diplomatists are exchanging telegraphic cyphered despatches between Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, the *leathern helmets* are marching towards the Austrian capital, beating the Bavarians near Kissingen, and menace Frankfort-on-the-Main, defended by the Prince of Hesse with the Federal army. In the south the Italians have already invaded the Quadrilateral, which has become French territory. No peace, *no armistice*, is re-echoed from Berlin to Paris. *Delenda est Carthago*—Austria must fall.

It is in vain that the Emperor of the French has attempted to be the arbiter of the destinies of the world. *Fara da se*, cries Victor Emanuel. Mind your own business, says Prussia in polite terms.

The German and Italian press are most violent against France. Some of the journals of the peninsula talk of taking back Nice and Savoy, and the *Kolnische Zeitung* threatens to make us acquainted with the famous needle-gun.

All this shows that it would perhaps have been better had our Emperor left the Italians and the Germans to fight it out by themselves.

"Those that in quarrels interpose
Often get a bloody nose."

THE NEUTRALITY OF FRANCE

becomes every day more attentive. All soldiers and sailors absent on furlough have been recalled; workmen are busy night and day in the arsenals; and our army tailors have their hands full. Troops are being *echelloned* on the eastern frontier, so that everything may be ready in case the Prussians and the Italians should get too saucy.

There was more haste than good speed in our illumination on the 5th of July.

The Prussians, everywhere victorious, wish to drive the Hapsburgs out of the German Confederation.

As regards the Italians, they will not hear of having Venetia ceded in this way; they are determined to conquer it themselves.

We are in a nice pickle in Europe at the present moment. The Franco-Austrian alliance does not seem to make much progress, and the terms put forward by King William of Prussia press with all the weight of his victories on Austria and her allies. Austria seems determined to abide by the fortunes of war rather than submit to humiliating conditions, which would exclude her from the Germanic Confederation.

ALL IS NOT LOST.

The Austrian army, which is said to be annihilated, is being rapidly reorganized. 460,000 men will again soon be able to take the field. Benedek has been superseded and replaced by the Archduke Albert and General John, the conqueror of Custozza. Hungary, now certain of having all she asks, intends sending her last son (say the Austrian papers) for the defense of Austria. A country like Austria is not lost because it has undergone a few defeats, and I should not be surprised if they soon turn the tables on the haughty Prussians. Two thousand needle-guns are being given daily to the Austrian Army.

Prince Napoleon was a few days ago to have left for Florence on an official mission, the object of which was to make Victor Emanuel withdraw from the Prussian alliance, and accept Venetia. However, as it appears that such a journey would be fruitless, for the present the idea has been given up. The present state of things cannot last long. War and disease everywhere! Should we be obliged to take a part in the struggle, we hope that we shall not be unprepared.

Prussia does not seem very willing to abandon what she has conquered. Italy will not now be satisfied with Venetia; she demands that Italian Tyrol should be given up to her.

Whilst writing, I learn that the following proposals have been submitted to the Emperor:—

Italy and Prussia will agree to an armistice on the following terms:—

1. Prussia will annex but Mecklenburg and Hesse.
2. The German Confederation to be reorganized under the auspices of Prussia.
3. Austria to be excluded from the German Confederation.
4. She will retain possession of the provinces now occupied by Prussian troops.
5. France to recover the frontier of 1814.

It is hardly to be believed that Austria will accede to the above conditions; so the war will continue. The Emperor, who intended to go to Nancy, as I told you in my former letters, will remain in Paris, as the state of political affairs will not allow him to absent himself. Thus there is no foundation for the report that the Emperor was to have an interview with the King of Prussia in the capital of the Lorraine. Nevertheless the Empress and the Prince Imperial intend honoring the fetes at Nancy with a visit.

Thus for the present Prussia and Italy are to be allowed to do what they like with Austria. The Italians hope to be able to avenge Custozza.

Spain.—O'Donnell has been replaced by Narvaez, and the Cortes will be dissolved—the *progressistas*, who had hitherto kept aloof from the elections, will now take a part in them—*it is never too late to mend.*

Politics now absorb everybody and everything. The heat is very great, and the good people of Paris abstain from every kind of fatiguing amusements. I will not, however, close my letter without giving you a little chit chat.

THE DUKE DE MOUCHY.

It would seem as if some persons were destined to live in adventures. Princess Anna Murat, cousin to the Emperor, "une blonde aux formes opulentes," was last year married to the Duc de Mouchy, a scion of one of the oldest aristocratic houses of France. Before the honeymoon was over, it was reported in Paris that the noble Duke had stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy. The *mauvaises langues* were, however, soon obliged to moderate their rancor, as the happy pair were seen together at the Church of the Madelaine the Sunday after the report was spread that the act had been committed. This was the very commonplace *denouement* of this romance in real life which gave the gossips of Paris something to do during the week. We thought that we had done with the Princess Anna Murat and her husband, but they have within the last few days again appeared before the public, *i. e.*, in print.

The Paris journals inform us that the fair Princess was, a few nights ago, awoke from her slumbers by a noise which seemed to be occasioned by somebody walking in the room. She awoke the Duke, and communicated her fears to him that they were not alone in the room, upon which he called out, "Who goes there?" He had no sooner said these words than he felt a hand placed on his throat, and a voice at the same time exclaimed, "If you call for help you are a dead man!" The affrighted Duchess sprang from her bed and pulled the bell, which a few minutes after was answered by several man servants, bringing lights with them; but to the surprise of all, on searching the room nobody was to be found. The affair is now in the hands of the police.

GREAT GUNS!

Another 20-inch Gun Cast at Fort Pitt Works—A Puritanical Knock-Down Argument—The Process and Dimensions.

On Saturday, at twelve o'clock, a number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled at Fort Pitt foundry to witness the casting of a twenty-inch navy gun for the monitor *Puritan*, now building in New York. This is the first gun of the size cast for the navy. Two other guns of this size were some time ago, cast for the army. As far as we are able to judge from the successful manner in which the mould was filled with hot metal, the present gun is a perfect success, the result of unremitting attention by Colonel Joseph Kaye, who has been connected with these works for twenty-seven years, and his assistants. Very few of the guns cast at these works ever fail of being perfect. The one just cast will undoubtedly be taken from the mould as complete. Some ten days will be required before it will be sufficiently cooled to be taken out. It was cast on the Rodman principle—that is, with a stream of cold water passing constantly through the core.

Among the spectators was Captain Kholostaff, of the Russian Royal Mining Engineers, who has been sent by that Government to inspect our manufacturing establishments, our social and political systems, in their every detail, with a view of reporting elaborately to his Government on the practicability of that Government adopting them. He will strongly recommend the Fort Pitt mode of gun-casting. He says they have our monitors now, and to complete them they need our guns—and they may need some of our men, too.

The metal used in the casting of the present gun amounted to 140,000 lbs. It was heated in three furnaces: No. 4 contained 68,000 lbs.; No. 5, 36,800 lbs, and No. 6, 35,200. Of this amount of metal, 101,000 lbs. was Juniata second fusion, and 39,000 lbs. Juniata pig, from the Rodman and Bloomfield furnace. It is considered the best metal in the country for cast-iron guns.

The fires to heat this immense amount of metal were kindled at 4·35 A. M. on Saturday. No. 4 was down, and the melting completed at 11·45, No. 5 at 10·45, and No. 6 at 10·45 A. M. At 10 minutes past 12 o'clock furnaces Nos. 4 and 5 were tapped, and No. 6 a few minutes after. The time consumed in running the metal from the furnaces into the mould was very short. No. 4 stopped at 12·22; No. 5 at 12·23, and No. 6 at 12·24. The metal was very perfect. At the commencement of casting, the temperature inside the foundry was 82 degrees, and outside 77 degrees.

When the water commenced to run from the hydrant into the core, the temperature was 81 degrees. When the core barrel was full the temperature was 99 degrees. Ten minutes from the time of commencing the casting the water was 114 degrees, and twenty minutes after 148 degrees, at which temperature it stood as long as we remained. The density of this gun is supposed to be somewhat lower than those previously cast, being from 7·23 to 7·24.

The length of the rough casting is 236 inches. The maximum diameter is 65½ inches and the minimum 48 inches. When finished, the breech of the gun will measure 64 inches in diameter, and the nozzle 35½ inches. The length of the cylinder bore is 147 inches, depth of chamber, 10 inches. The thickness of metal outside the bore at the breach 22 inches, and at the nozzle 7 9-10 inches. The extreme length of the gun is 188 inches. Diameter of trunnion, 18 inches. At 9·20 Sunday morning the water was turned off, at which the temperature was 97 deg. At 10·45 yesterday the core barrel was hoisted, when it came out perfectly clean, there being every indication of perfect success in the casting. After the barrel was hoisted out, a very small stream of water was allowed to flow into the bore, when it immediately became steam. This will be continued until this morning at 8 o'clock, when a column of cold air will be forced in, and the cooling process completed in this way.—*Pittsburg Commercial*, 24th.

INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.

Letter from James Hamill.

To the Editor of the *Daily Chronicle*—Dear Sir:—I would like to express through your columns to the people of Newcastle, Gateshead, and Tyneside generally, my most sincere thanks for their kindness to me and my countrymen since we came to this country. We came to England entire strangers. We were met immediately after we landed at Liverpool by Newcastle friends; and from the first day we touched your shores to the present hour, we have experienced nothing but unvarying kindness from every one and from all classes. I have especially to thank the River Tyne Commissioners, the River Police, and those in charge of vessels, for their efforts to secure for both races a fair course. To the press of this district I also wish to give my warmest thanks for the generous manner in which they have always spoken of me. And last, but not least, I wish to express my acknowledgments to the backers of Mr. Kelley for the fair manner in which they have conducted all the arrangements for the two matches. I have been fairly beaten over a clear course, in a fair and honorable contest. I have nothing to complain of in any way, and cheerfully admit I was beaten by my opponent in a fair and honest struggle. I would scorn to seek to cover my defeat by making excuses or hatching apologies. I would like, however, to have another trial, and I hereby offer to any Englishman who will come to America—as great a distance from his home as I have come from mine—to row me upon one of our smooth rivers after our mode of conducting races. I and my friends will promise to any Englishman who will do this, that we will do our best to secure for him as fair treatment as I have experienced in Newcastle. In conclusion, I beg once more to return my own and my countrymen's thanks to the good people of Tyneside for their kindness to us all while we have lived amongst them.

Yours, very truly,
JAMES HAMILL.
Mr. Brown's Blenheim House, July 5, 1866.

Letter from John Hamill.

The following is an extract from a letter received in Pittsburg from John Hamill, dated the 6th:—"Before this reaches its destination, you will doubtless have received the news that Jimmy has been beaten, and badly too. We were never so much deceived in our lives, that Jimmy did not keep up with Kelley for half a mile—and they made such poor time. Jimmy said he felt well—nothing the matter with him. * * * The people here, with very few exceptions, were friendly to Jimmy, and did everything possible to encourage him. * * * We leave Liverpool on the 18th of July for home, on the *City of New York*, the same vessel that we came over in, and expect to reach home about the 5th of August."

—A gentleman in New Hampshire, aged 80 years, has been sued for $10,000 for breach of promise.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The Tennessee Congressmen.

The salute of one hundred guns fired last evening in honor of the restoration of Tennessee, and the admission of her representatives in Congress, was at the instance of the friends of the Administration.

The Adjournment of Congress.

It was with much difficulty a quorum could be procured in the House to-day, ninety-five members being necessary for that purpose. Both houses are now rapidly despatching public business, with a view to closing all of it up this week.

New Senators.

E. G. Ross was sworn in as a Senator from Kansas, vice Lane, deceased.

The Senate to-day admitted Mr. Fowler as a Senator from Tennessee. Up to 1 o'clock no report had been made on the credentials of Judge Patterson, the President's son-in-law, the acting private secretary of the President. Colonel Cooper took his seat in the House to-day as a member from that State.

The Neutrality Laws.

The Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House have prepared and will report a bill amending our neutrality laws, striking out some of the more stringent features, making it somewhat to conform to the English statute on the subject.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

Senate.

A resolution to print 20,000 copies of the annual report of the Commissioners of Agriculture was adopted.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) called up the resolution for the adjournment of Congress, and moved to Fix Friday, the 27th, as the day.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) asked Mr. Poland if he intended to abandon the Bankrupt bill for this session. If not, we cannot adjourn before Monday.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) said he regarded the late vote on the Bankrupt bill as deciding its fate this session.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend the motion of Mr. Fessenden by fixing Monday, the 30th, as the day for adjournment.

The resolution was, after a debate, altered to fix the date on Saturday, at noon, and so passed.

The Civil Appropriation bill was taken up at 1 o'clock. An amendment was adopted to pay $325 each to the men of the Michigan Cavalry who were mustered out of the service in Utah and returned home at their own expense.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Rice (Mass.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the House bill to prevent officers of the navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in battle, with amendments.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The first section provides that the provisions of section 4 of the act to amend an act entitled "An Act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States Navy," approved July 16, 1862, requiring that no officer in the naval service shall be promoted to a higher grade upon the active list until he has been examined by a Board of Naval Surgeons and pronounced physically qualified to perform all his duties at sea, shall not be construed to apply to and exclude from the promotion to which he would otherwise be regularly entitled, any officer in whose case such medical board shall report that his physical disqualification was occasioned by wounds received in the line of his duty, and that such wounds do not incapacitate him from other duties in his grade, to which he shall be promoted.

Mr. Hubbard (Conn.) presented resolutions of the Connecticut Legislature in favor of New London as a naval station for iron-clads. Laid on the table.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa) introduced a bill to incorporate the National Farm School for orphan and dependent children of colored soldiers, and for other colored children. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Hulburd offered a resolution enlarging the powers conferred upon the Committee on Public Expenditures by the House resolution of April 30, so as to authorize such Committee to inquire into any and all the public expenditures, receipts, and keeping of public moneys by officers of the Government, which was adopted.

Mr. Rollins, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution for the employment of an assistant photographer to Committees. Adopted.

Mr. Miller (Penna.), from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to ascertain the practicability of having a steamboat navigation from the Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of the Susquehanna river, to Lake Ontario, in the State of New York. The bill was passed. It authorizes the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made by competent engineers of the Susquehanna river, from the Chesapeake Bay to the southern line of the State of New York, and also a survey from the said line to Lake Ontario, with a view to ascertain the practicability of a communication by steamboats from the Chesapeake Bay to the said Lake, and to report accordingly; and also, if any part of the said route is deemed practicable, then to cause to be made an estimate of the probable cost of the work, and report the same; and also examine and report whether the west branch of the Susquehanna river, or any part of it, can be made practicable for steamboat navigation.

Mr. Edmund Cooper, one of the members elect from Tennessee, appeared and was qualified by taking the oath prescribed by law.

The bill to distribute the rewards among the captors of the assassins of President Lincoln, etc., came up as the regular order, and was, on motion of Mr. Delano (Ohio), postponed till to-morrow.

The call of committees for exports being in order in the morning hour,

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill giving to the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts the same powers in regard to seamen avoiding their contracts that are given to Justices of the Peace by the seventh section of the act of July 20, 1790, for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Boutwell also reported back the House bill to provide for the suits, judgments, and business of the United States Provisional Court for the State of Louisiana. Passed.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), from the same Committee, reported back, with a substitute, the House bill to declare and protect all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States in the several States.

He said that this bill, which had been introduced by Mr. Shellabarger, was of a nature to provoke discussion, and he would therefore move to postpone its consideration until the second Tuesday in December next.

Mr. Shellabarger acquiesced in the postponement, and obtained leave to print some remarks in regard to the constitutionality and propriety of the proposed action. The bill was so postponed.

Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) from the same Committee, reports as follows:—

The House bill to incorporate the National Sailors and Soldiers Orphan Home of the District of Columbia passed.

The House bill to amend the act of May 24, 1828, incorporating the Female Orphan Asylum of Georgetown, and the Washington City Orphan Asylum. Passed.

The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to William Jocelyn, of Vermont, United States bonds for $5250, in lieu of bonds held by him, which was destroyed by fire. After considerable discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Woodbridge, from the same committee, made adverse reports, which were laid on the table as follows:—House bill to establish United States Revenue Court, House bill for the relief of the representatives of the late Brigadier-General George Wright of the United States Army, House bill to incorporate the National Telegraph Union Association.

John W. Leftwick, one of the members elect from the State of Tennessee, appeared and qualified by taking the oath prescribed by law.

Mr. Williams, (Pa.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to regulate the appointment of clerks and commissioners, prohibiting the appointment by United States Judges of relatives by blood or marriage.

After a discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio), from the same committee, reported the bill to define and punish certain crimes. The bill makes it a crime to rob any person of property belonging to the United States, or to place impediments on the track of a railroad company carrying the United States mails. After a discussion the bill was passed.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Cotton steady at 36@38c. for middling Uplands. State and Western Flour dull, and 10 cents lower; sales of 550 barrels at $5·50@8 50; round hoop Ohio. $8 30@11 75; Western, $5 50@8 75; Southern dull and drooping; sales 250 barrels at $9·50@15 75; Canadian dull and heavy at $8·25@12 15. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers. Corn without decided change; 70,000 bushels sold. Oats dull and heavy. Beef steady. Pork steady; new mess $31 87½; old $29 75@30. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky $2 20@2 25. Gold 151¼. Sterling Exchange nominal at 108¾.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Stocks are better. Money at call 4@5 ₽ cent. New York and New Haven, 111; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 98¾; Delaware, Lackawanna, and Williamsport, 150; Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Cleveland and Toledo, 111½; Chicago and Northwestern, 34¾; ditto preferred, 64¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84¾; Reading, 109¾; Hudson River, 109¾; Erie, 67¾; Michigan Southern, 82¾; Michigan Central, 107; New York Central, 104¼; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 212; Western Union Telegraph Company 56¾; United States Coupons of 1881 (registered), 109¼; Five-twenties (coupon) 1862, 106¾; do. 1865, 104¾; Ten-forties (coupons), 97¼; Treasury 7 3-10, 103; Tennessee 6s (new), 63¼; Tennessee 6s, 71; Gold closed at 150.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Flour is quiet. Old heavy Wheat is firm, and advanced 5c for red. Corn has an advancing tendency; white $1 15@1 16; yellow 95@96c. Oats dull and heavy. Provisions are dull and unsettled. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Whisky dull and heavy; Western, $2·25.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 25

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

		BETWEEN	BOARDS.		
$1000	C & A 6s 89..	98¾	$1500	U S 5-20s. 65...	104½
$1000	Phil. 6s, mun	97½	$500	do........	104½
$4400	do.....R R	94½	5 sh	Mor Canal....	85
$1500	do new ks o	97½	100 sh	Fulton......b5	6½
$400	do.....new	97½	4 sh	Cam. & Am. .	121
$100	do.........	97½	40 sh	Union Pas.R..	42½
$4000	do..bounty	97½	27 sh	Penn R.......	56
$500	U S 10-40s coup	98	100 sh	do.......b5	56
$500	do..........	98	75 sh	do......b5	56
$1050	U.S 7 30s July	102½	100 sh	Cata pf....b10	38½
$1500	do.........	103	100 sh	do.....b30	38½
$500	do..Aug...	103½	100 sh	do.....b10	38½
		SECOND	BOARD		
$2000	Phil 6s new..	97½	100 sh	Cata pf....b30	38½
100 sh	Sch R Pas....	8	100 sh	do.....b30	38½

THE MONUMENT OF ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The monument on Broadway, just north of Baltimore street, erected to commemorate the institution of Odd Fellowship on this continent, and of which a detailed description has been heretofore given, is now receiving such further additions and improvements as are required to give it perfection as an art structure. At the distance of some three feet from the base of the monument, an octagonal granite base, consisting of eight massive blocks, each twelve feet long, has been laid for the reception of the iron railing designed to inclose the monument. The cost of the granite curbing is about $300, and has been prepared by Oliver & Fleming, of this city. The iron railing, now in process of manufacture by George Pagens, of Baltimore, and which will resemble the railing now inclosing the Washington Monument, is estimated to cost about $1100, and will reach to five feet eight inches in height, ornament and durability being equally considered in the construction of the railing. The area formed by the permeter of the base of the mountain and the granite curbing will receive a flooring of crystal marble, estimated to cost some $900, and which is now being prepared by Beaven & Son, of this city. With these additions this monument, alike of Odd Fellowship and of American art, will have been completed. If possible still to add to the elegance of its appearance, the committee having charge of the structure have secured the necessary legislation for detaching from its vicinity the unsightly spaces that have been curbed and graded in the centre of Broadway, and design having the street paved in its entire area up to the curbing of the monument, thus having the structure to rise directly from the street. The committee appointed to superintend the structure are Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia; Joseph B. Escaville, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland; James L. Ridgely, Grand Secretary of the Order; Joshua Vansant, Grand Tressurer; J. W. Stokes, of Philadelphia; Theodore A. Ross, of New Jersey; A. H. Ransom, of Kentucky; and John F. Havenner, of Washington. The several improvements it is now undergoing will be completed by the 1st of September.—*Baltimore American*, 24th.

DEAF MUTES IN ENGLAND.—The London *Lancet* notices three instances of two deaf mutes in a family of four children; two instances of two deaf mutes in a family of five; two instances of two deaf mutes in a family of six; and one instance of two deaf mutes in a family of seven. Three deaf mutes were found in families of five and six children respectively, and four deaf mutes in a family of ten children. Last, but most melancholy, are the cases of deaf mutism in all the children of a family, and of these there are two instances—one in Suffolk, where two children are the offspring of a lunatic father, and the other in London, where four children form the family of a shoemaker.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age, will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.

The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The Course will consist of two parts. First TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—

1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.

Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, or on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. E. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13th 15

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

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